

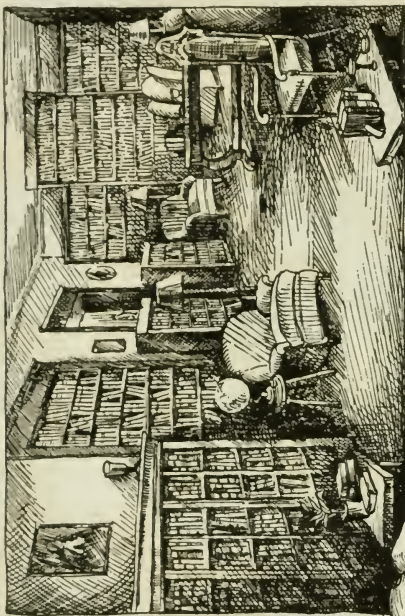
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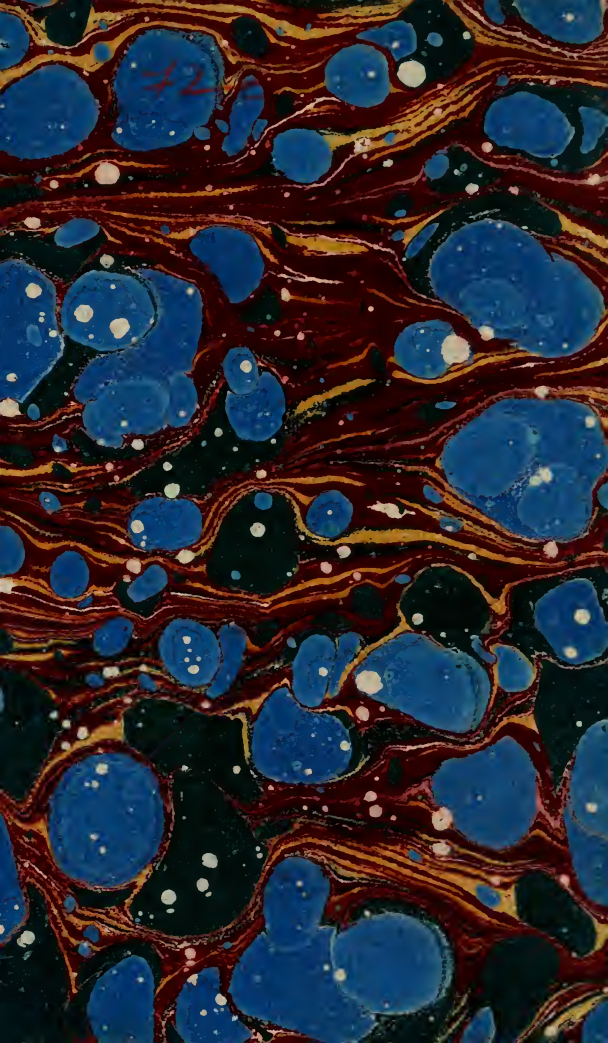
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That thou hast friends like these!"





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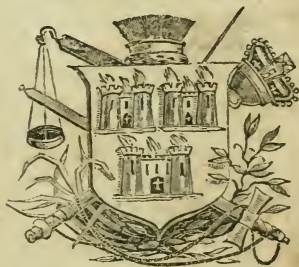
HISTORY
 OF
ANCIENT AND MODERN
DUBLIN :
 OR,
VISITOR'S GUIDE
 TO THE
Metropolis of Ireland.

comprising

AN ACCURATE DESCRIPTION OF ITS PUBLIC EDIFICES, VARIOUS
 INSTITUTIONS, AND EVERY THING WORTHY OF NOTICE.

Illustrated with numerous Engravings.

BY M. STARRAT, A. B. T. C. D.



“ Miratur molem Æneas magnalia quondam
 Miratur portas, strepitumque et strata viam.”—VIRGIL.

Dublin :

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ANCIENT HISTORY

OF

DUBLIN.



CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY OBSERVATIONS.

IRISH historians have gone very far in their conjectures respecting the first colonization of Ireland; some of them, like those of other nations, anxious to confer upon their country a remote origin, have informed us, that Cæsara, a niece of Noah, brought a colony into Ireland a short time previous to the deluge. Others state, that immediately after the dispersion of mankind at Babel, Partholan, a descendant of Japhet, led a colony into Ireland, after being driven out of Greece. These were succeeded by the Fomorians, who, according to some of the early historians, came from Africa about

the year of the world 2400. They are described as being descended from Shem, and as having left Africa rather than reside among the posterity of Ham, which had been cursed by Noah. Other writers, however, affirm that the Fomorianians were a wicked race, descended from Ham, and that fierce contentions arose between the two parties, which terminated in the depopulation of Ireland.

A few years after, a new colony, of the posterity of Japhet, arrived from the Euxine Sea, under the command of Nemedius, who remained masters of the island for more than two centuries: these were also invaded by the Fomorianians, who subdued them, and remained in possession of the island for four hundred years, when perpetual civil wars terminated in their extinction.

We read that the Firbolgs were the next, the posterity of Nemedius, who, after their expulsion from Ireland, are said to have formed settlements in Gaul and Britain, from whence they despatched five thousand men, A. M. 2657, to resume the possession of their ancient inheritance. This colony, we are informed, was commanded by five brothers, sons of Dela, who divided the country into five parts; in each of

which, one of the brothers was acknowledged monarch. The Firbolgs are said to have continued in possession of the island for a period of eighty years, through a succession of nine sovereign chiefs. The name, Firbolg, may be a compound of the word *fir*, signifying in Irish, men, and *Belgæ*, the country from whence they came. In the reign of the last of the Firbolgs, Ireland was invaded by another colony of the posterity of Nemedius, denominated by Irish writers, Danonians, who are said to have arrived from Norway and Sweden, in the year of the world 2737, and to have defeated the Firbolgs with the loss of many thousands, including their monarch. A remnant of them which escaped after the battle, took refuge in the isles of Man, Arran, and some of the Hebrides; from whence, after a period of twenty years, they made an attempt to regain it, but were overthrown, and the Danonians remained undisputed masters of Ireland for nearly two centuries. They are said to have introduced into Ireland the sword, the spear, and the war-horse, and also the Laigh-Tail, or the Stone of Destiny, on which succeeding monarchs were crowned, and on which the Kings of England have been inaugurated since the time of Edward the First,

who, in the year 1296, had it conveyed, with other regalia, from the Abbey of Scone, in Scotland, to Westminster Abbey, where it still remains. Historians inform us, that this is the stone on which Jacob laid his head, when he had those celestial visions mentioned in Scripture; that it was brought out of Palestine into Ireland, and from thence carried into Scotland, for the coronation of Fergus the Great, about the year 503, as it had been the received opinion that, wherever it was preserved, there a prince of the Scythian, or Irish race, would reign. A late writer, however, endeavours to prove, that Jacob's stone pillow was brought out of Africa into Ireland by the Fomorians.

The Milesians succeeded these; a Spanish colony, who invaded Ireland in the year of the world, 2934. They are said to be the descendants of a long line of heroes in Egypt and Phœnicia, who, having subdued Spain, spread their conquests to the remotest western boundaries of Europe. They, we are informed, landed in the West of Munster, under the command of Heber, Heremon, and Amergin, three sons of Milesius, and having subdued the Danonians in two bloody battles, they obtained the complete dominion of the island. Amergin was

appointed supreme Druid and Judge, and from the brothers, Heber and Heremon, the Irish monarchs derived their descent, with few exceptions, to the period of the English invasion.

Contrary to these opinions, Camden affirms that Ireland was first peopled by Britons; but that afterwards, in consequence of the revolutions which arose in different countries, Gauls, Germans, and Spaniards, were compelled to seek refuge in it. Spenser asserts, that the Gauls were the first inhabitants of Britain and Ireland, while Sir William Petty conjectures, that the primitive inhabitants came from Scotland, and produces the identity of the Erse and Irish languages, in evidence of his hypothesis. Mr. O'Connor says, that Ireland being originally peopled by colonies from North and South Britain, retained the same barbarous customs; and Mr. O'Flaherty, who studied with great diligence the history of his native country, favours the opinion of Camden. Diodorus Siculus, who lived nearly six hundred years before the Christian era, is generally supposed to allude to Ireland, when he speaks of an island little less than Sicily, opposite to the Celtæ, and inhabited by Hyperboreans.

Shortly after Heber and Heremon assumed

the sovereignty of the island, disputes arose between them, which terminated in the death of the former; and from that period Heremon became sole monarch. He reigned thirteen years, during which he gained several victories over predatory bodies of Picts and Britons, and left the crown conjointly between his three sons. From this period, for more than three hundred years, Ireland presented a scene of the most sanguinary contention between the descendants of Heber and Heremon, almost every monarch having perished by the hand of his successor.

These barbarous and sanguinary conflicts were succeeded by the peaceful and prosperous reign of Ollam Fodla, who, according to our ancient records, held triennial meetings at the palace of Tara. At these conventions, composed of the provincial kings and nobility, the Druids, and the deputies of the people, the records of the kingdom are said to have been examined and corrected with the greatest care; laws enacted or repealed, disputes between the provinces adjusted, and offenders adjudged and punished according to their crimes. His successors do not appear to have derived any benefit from his wisdom and example; for of thirty-one monarchs who governed Ireland, during a

period of three hundred years after him, only three died a natural death.

The annals of Ireland, for several centuries after the reign of Hugony the Great, who ascended the throne in the year of the world 3619, abound with narratives of court intrigues, and with the fierce contentions arising from the elections of the monarchs. The country, however, was blessed with comparative tranquillity in the reign of Conary the Great, who ascended the throne in the year of the world 3937, and under whose sway the arts of peace were cultivated, and commerce was greatly extended. He perished in the flames of his own palace at Tara, which was surprised and set on fire by a desperate band of invaders from Wales, in the sixtieth year of his reign. The dates of the accession of the subsequent Irish princes, are given from the commencement of the Christian era.

On the death of Crimthan the First, who ascended the throne in the year 74, the Firbolgs endeavoured to subvert the Milesian government, after it had existed for a period of eleven centuries, and succeeded so far as to place Carbry, of that race, on the throne, which he

filled to his death ; but his son, Moran, with a singular disinterestedness, resigned the crown to the son of Crimthan, of the Milesian race, while the former contented himself with the office of Chief Justice.

Among the Irish princes, the reign of Tuathal is said to have been the most prosperous. He built palaces in each of the provinces, established important regulations connected with the religion and manners of the people, and introduced a degree of order and tranquillity into the country, with which it had been hitherto unacquainted.

The short reigns of Feidlim and Cathir present nothing worthy of notice ; but under the reign of Conn, who ascended the throne in 177, the country was much agitated by intestine commotions. He joined Angus, King of Munster, with a large army, against Eugene, a prince of the line of Heber, who had driven Angus from the government of that province. Eugene being obliged to quit the kingdom, fled into Spain, but shortly returned with a large army, and not only recovered Munster, but compelled Conn to make a division of Ireland, the boundary of which extended from High-

street, in the City of Dublin, to Galway, and was distinguished by a ridge of little hills, called by the Irish *Aisgir Reida*. Part of this ridge may be traced, by the curious traveller, along the south side of the fair-green of Ballinasloe, where it is crossed by the road leading to Galway; it then stretches through the demesne of the Earl of Clancarty, and afterwards is seen from the road leading to Ahascragh, extending towards Kilconnell. This division, which appears to have taken place about the year 191, did not subsist more than a year, when it was overturned by the ambition of Eugene, who thought himself over-reached in the partition, because the half of the harbour of Dublin, which he observed to be commodious for traffick and fishing, did not fall within his portion; to recover which, he again commenced hostilities, when he and his army were surprised by the Irish monarch, and put to the sword.

CHAPTER II.

THE ORIGIN, NAME, AND EARLY HISTORY OF
DUBLIN.

THE annals of the City of Dublin, like those of other nations, are involved in impenetrable obscurity; the records of the country having become a prey to the fury of northern barbarian invaders, who were for some centuries the scourge of the land, and who sought with relentless rage, the destruction of every vestige of its origin and ancient greatness. To point out, therefore, the precise period of its origin, would be a vain attempt, and unreasonable to be expected, if it be considered that few cities are laid out at once but, from the advantages of trade, natural situation, and other favourable circumstances, they receive a gradual increase, though they may, at first, have been nothing more than villages or fishing towns. The ancient Irish were at no trouble in fortifying cities, or providing for themselves habitations of lasting materials: they were destitute of all the conveniences which we would consider essen-

tial to the comfort of a civilized people; their houses were constructed of wattles and twigs, plaistered on the sides, or covered with turf or rushes. Their towns and villages were probably no more than a number of huts placed at a little distance from each other, in the middle of a wood; the avenues to which were defended by ramparts of earth, and felled trees laid across each other. The Firbolgs lived a great part of the year in artificial caves, in which chambers were formed with dry stones, and arched over head. Many of these have been discovered in different parts of the country.

The first authentic notice we have of the City of Dublin, is found in the writings of Ptolemy, who flourished in the reign of Antonius Pius, about the year 140, of the Christian era, though some writers say that it was founded by the Danes, about the time of the birth of our Saviour. He called it *Eblana Civitas*, or as some think, *Deblana Civitas*. *Deblana* is supposed to be derived from the Irish words *dubh*, signifying black, and *linn*, a pool of water, in consequence of the bed of the Liffey at this place being of a boggy nature, and thereby causing the water to have a blackish hue. The Irish have called it, *Drom-choll-coil*, which

means the brow of the hazel wood; and at the present day they call it *Ballagh-Ath-Cliath*, which signifies the road over the Ford of Hurdles; for before the River Liffey was embanked by quays, people had access to it by means of hurdles laid on the marshy parts adjoining the river. The inhabitants of Fingal, towards the north of the city, called it *Divelin*, and the Welsh *Dulin*. Irish writers inform us of many battles having been fought for the possession of it, between Conn, King of Ireland, and Eugene, King of Munster, about the latter end of the second century, which terminated in the death of the latter.

In the year 838, the Danes, or Ostmen, (*Eastern-men*,) entered the River Liffey with a fleet of sixty sail, under the command of Turgesius, when Dublin submitted to them for the first time, but there is reason to believe that they were in the habit of visiting Ireland for centuries previous to that period.

As soon as the Danes had got possession of the city, they erected a strong rath, or fort, for the purpose of keeping the citizens in subjection, and shortly after extended their conquests through Fingal to the North, and to Bray and the mountains of Wicklow on the South; but

they were driven from Dublin by the Irish in the year 845. Not dispirited by this defeat, they returned again in a few years, when they took the city by storm, and encompassed it with walls to protect them from the incursions of the Irish.

The conduct of Turgesius towards the Irish under his dominion, was marked by the most savage cruelty, and diabolical licentiousness; for he not only passed a law, by which every master of a family was obliged to pay into his treasury an ounce of gold, in failure of which his nose was publicly cut off; but he even had it enacted, that every bride should lie, the first night after her marriage, with the captain of the district in which she resided, unless he chose to accept a stipulated sum in lieu of her compliance. Every church or monastery, that was not devoted to the flames, was placed at the disposal of the pagan priests who accompanied his savage army; and these sacred edifices now resounded with the praises of their deities, Woden, Thor, and Friga: but the rage of the conqueror was particularly directed against every seminary and monument of learning, so that their colleges and writings were involved in one common destruction.

Previous to this period, Ireland had been so much distinguished for literature and men of learning, that several universities were founded in it in the fifth century, of which Armagh, Lismore, and Clonard, appear to have been the most celebrated. The immortal Alfred is said to have studied at the college of Lismore, and to have boasted, that he acquired there that knowledge which has rendered his name illustrious through succeeding ages. The college of Armagh is stated to have been founded by St. Patrick, and to have ranked for many centuries amongst the most celebrated seminaries in Europe, having no less than seven thousand students, at one period, within its walls. At these seminaries all foreigners were entertained and educated gratuitously, being provided with books and every other necessary. We are informed that the most respectable families of every nation in Europe sent their sons then to Ireland to receive their education.

The manner in which the Irish were at length happily delivered from the oppressive yoke of Turgesius, developes, in the most hideous colours, the character of that tyrannical monster. The Irish monarch had a daughter remarkable for her beauty, and the ruthless invader insisting

on the possession of her person, no alternative remained, but submission or revolt. The king, however, disguising his indignation, appeared to be honored by the proposal, and concerted a plan, which rid his country of the greatest scourge with which it had ever been oppressed.

He selected fifteen young men of distinguished valour, who accompanied the princess on the night appointed, attired as young ladies, each having a short sword under his robe ; and when Turgesius, and fifteen of his chosen chieftains, advanced with eagerness to the banquetting room to receive them, the Irish youths, faithful to their instructions, drawing their swords, put every one of the chieftains to death, except Turgesius, whom they bound with cords, brought for that purpose, and on giving a signal from the window, the Irish king, with a band which he had convenient, rushed upon the guard sword in hand, and, after putting the whole garrison to death, led away the tyrant loaded with irons, and threw him into prison. He was shortly after drawn in chains to Lough Ainnin, into which he was thrown bound, from a considerable height, where he perished in the presence of a multitude of rejoicing spectators.

This overthrow, however, only put an end to the power of the Danes in Ireland for a short period; for they soon after returned with a considerable force, under the command of three brothers, and again became masters of Dublin; but in the latter end of the reign of Hugh VI. who ascended the throne in 863, the Danes were overthrown by the Irish, who regained the possession of the city. In the year 919, the country was again invaded by the Danes, under Sitricus, when a bloody battle was fought near the city, which was taken by storm, and Niall, the Irish king, was slain.

In the year 944, the Irish assaulted, took, plundered and burned Dublin, having slain four thousand Ostmen there, and put the remainder of them, with their king, Blacar, to flight; but the next year, he, having levied a large body of men from among his countrymen, regained the city, and repaired it; and the year following, the Ostmen, to revenge their late losses, laid waste a great part of Meath.

In 947, the Ostmen were driven back from Meath by Congelach, king of Ireland; and in the year following, having renewed the war, they were again defeated with the loss of sixteen hundred men among whom was their

king, Blacar. In 950, the Ostmen of Dublin plundered Slane and burned it to the ground ; but on their return the next year, after having wasted a great part of Meath, they were intercepted by the Irish, and put to flight, with the loss of six thousand men.

In the reign of Malachy II. who ascended the throne in 980, the Irish besieged the city, and carried it by assault ; and the Danes were not only obliged to abandon a great portion of their conquests, but even to submit to the payment of a large annual tribute. In 985, the Ostmen of Dublin made an irruption northward, as far as Derry, and behaved with such cruelty, that they spared neither clergyman nor layman that fell into their hands.

In 999, Brian Boru, the valiant Irish king, subdued the Ostmen of Dublin at Glenanin, and from thence marched to Dublin, which he took and plundered. The next year we find the Danes again masters of the city, at which time they repaired the walls and built new fortifications ; and five years after, king Melaghlin set the suburbs on fire, but could make no impression on the walls.

Among the Irish monarchs, there was no one who so particularly distinguished himself in

repelling the Danes, as Brian Boru. He was proclaimed supreme monarch of Ireland in 1002, at the advanced age of seventy-six; and during his short reign of twelve years, Ireland advanced more in the arts of peace and civilization, than it had done for many preceding centuries.

This monarch had, on various occasions, signalized himself in opposing the invaders and despoilers of his country, and was preparing to build a formidable navy to protect its coasts from future insults, when Mac Murrough, king of Leinster, having formed an alliance with the Danes, dispatched messengers to the King of Denmark, imploring his aid; and the king, eagerly accepting the proposal, sent twelve thousand men to his assistance, who landed safely at Dublin. On their arrival, the King of Leinster declared war against Brian, and challenged him to a battle at Clontarf. The monarch, notwithstanding he was then in the eighty-eighth year of his age, immediately accepted the challenge; and when his troops arrived in sight of the army of Leinster and the Danes, he assisted in arranging his forces.— Previous to the engagement, which was fought in 1014, on the 23rd of April, Brian was with

difficulty prevailed on to retire to his tent. The conflict, on this memorable occasion, was carried on with such determined valour on both sides, that from the dawn of day to the approach of night, victory hovered in suspense over the standards of the contending hosts. But the bravery of the Irish at length prevailed, by breaking through the Danish lines, when a dreadful carnage ensued, in which about eight thousand of the enemy were slain, among whom were two sons of the King of Denmark, and the King of Leinster, who had been the promoter of the war. The loss of the Irish was upwards of four thousand of their best troops, together with their venerable monarch, and his heroic son, who had the command of the army on that day. The latter was not slain in the action, but fell a victim to the treachery of one of the Danish princes, who lay wounded on the field, imploring his assistance, which he was about to render, when the insidious Dane stabbed him through the heart. The king was slain after the battle by a straggling body of the enemy, who, in their retreat, perceiving the king's tent unguarded, entered it, and terminated the life of that heroic monarch, but not before he had killed one and wounded another

of his cowardly assailants. The remains of the king, with those of his son, and some other persons of distinction, who fell in the battle, were carried to Armagh and interred there, with great funeral pomp and solemnity, and not at Kilmainham, as some writers assert.

The remnant of the Danes that escaped from the battle, retired with their king, Sitric, to Dublin, which was shortly after destroyed by Malachy, who was chosen successor to Brian Boru, and all the Danish inhabitants discovered in it, were cruelly put to the sword. From this period the Danes appear never to have regained their former consequence, though they were not finally expelled to the time of the English invasion.



CHAPTER III.

FROM THE TIME OF THE ENGLISH INVASION, TO
THE DEATH OF RODERICK O'CONNOR, THE
LAST KING OF THE MILESIAK RACE.

THE English invasion, which took place in 1169, was brought about by Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, who, in consequence

of having carried off the wife of O'Rourk, king of Breffney, and being, after several defeats, deserted by his subjects, was obliged to seek for foreign aid. He, accordingly, proceeded to France, where Henry II. was at that time, and proposed, if Henry would assist him in the recovery of his possessions, to swear fealty to him for life. The king, having taken the oath of allegiance from him, granted him letters patent, which permitted his subjects to assist the exiled monarch in the recovery of his dominions. On Dermot's return to England, he met at Bristol, Richard Earl of Pembroke, who, for his skill in archery, was generally called Strongbow. The Earl, from his profuse manner of living had become embarrassed, and under such circumstances readily acceded to the proposal made by Dermot, who covenanted, should he assist him in the recovery of his dominions, to give him his daughter Eva in marriage, with the reversion of the kingdom of Leinster. Dermot, on his return to Ireland, spent the winter in concealment at Ferns, but now growing impatient at the tardiness of Strongbow, who was waiting for Henry's licence, he despatched a messenger into Wales, to Robert Fitz-Stephen, whom he had engaged

in his interest, and who, with a force of about a thousand men, landed in Ireland in May 1169, at a place called Bannow Bay, near Wexford. Here he was joined by Dermot with a body of troops, and their united force quickly reduced Wexford, from whence Dermot, with as many men as he could muster, marched towards Dublin, carrying devastation with him as he proceeded. On his arrival, the terror of his arms excited such alarm in the breasts of the citizens, that they submitted without a struggle, and Hesculph Mac-Torcall, the Danish king, was continued in the government of the city. The citizens having again revolted, immediately after the marriage of Earl Strongbow to the Princess of Leinster, her father, Dermot, and his confederates marched towards Dublin, where the Irish had assembled a large army, which, on the approach of the enemy, dispersed and left the Danish inhabitants of the city to sustain the attack. They endeavoured to avert the resentment of Dermot by sending a deputation headed by their Archbishop Lawrence, who consented to surrender the city; but in the mean time, Miles Cogan, who knew nothing of the capitulation, having made a breach in the walls, effected an entrance, and

the streets were soon filled with carnage. The Danish governor, Hesculph, and many of the Ostmen citizens escaped by sea. King Dermot and Earl Strongbow made their public entry into the city on the same day, being the 21st. of September, 1170, when Miles Cogan was appointed the first English governor.

The death of Dermot, in 1171, was followed by the desertion of the greater part of the Irish who had joined the English standard, and while Strongbow was contending with these disasters, Hesculph, who had escaped from Dublin, appeared at the gates of the city with a considerable force, and made a furious assault on the eastern gate; but his troops were met with such bravery by the besieged, that they were soon obliged to make a speedy retreat, and Hesculph, their general, was made prisoner. Shortly afterwards, Roderick O'Connor having united the greater part of the Irish chieftains in a combined effort for the deliverance of their country, invested the city with a force of sixty thousand men, for a period of two months, so that the garrison was cut off from the necessary supplies of provision. In this exigency, Strongbow, despairing of relief, resolved on entering into a negociation with Roderick, who

demanded that the English should surrender all their conquests, and return to their own country. These proposals threw the British leaders into the greatest consternation, from which they were aroused by the bravery of Miles Cogan, who declared his resolution to perish nobly in the field of battle, rather than submit to the mercy of a barbarous enemy. The other leaders having concurred with him in this determination, preparations were instantly made to put it into execution; and, accordingly, they marched from the city with a force of six hundred men, against the camp of Roderick, who had posted his troops between Finglas and Castleknock. The appearance of the British was so unexpected, and the onset conducted with such spirit and vigour, that the Irish were shortly defeated with the loss of fifteen hundred men, and the king himself escaped with difficulty, while the English lost only one footman. The other chieftains, ~~either~~ struck with terror, or not disposed to support their king, abandoned the siege.

Strongbow was soon recalled to England by Henry, and Hesculph taking advantage of his absence, arrived in the Liffey with a fleet of sixty sail, having on board a force of ten thou-

sand men ; and, as soon as he had landed his troops, he made a furious assault on the eastern gate, called Saint Mary les Dames ; but the governor met him with such bravery, that five hundred of the enemy were slain in the attack, besides a number that was drowned while endeavouring to escape to their ships : a sally was made, at the same time, out of Pole Gate, at the end of Werburgh-street, by Richard Cogan, the governor's brother, at the head of three hundred horse, who attacking the enemy in flank, completed the victory. The Ostmen lost, on this occasion, upwards of two thousand men, and such numbers of them were slain in the pursuit, that not more than one-fifth of them reached their ships. Their leader, Hesculph Mac-Torcall, fell into the hands of the English, by whom he was afterwards beheaded in sight of his fleet. Thus terminated the power of the Ostmen in Ireland, after a period of more than three centuries, during which twenty-five kings of that race reigned in the City of Dublin.

In the spring of 1172, the city was again besieged by O'Rourk, Prince of Breffney, but his army was repulsed by the governor, Miles

Cogan, after considerable loss had been sustained on both sides. On the 18th of October following, Henry landed at Waterford, and proceeded to Dublin without delay, where he appointed Hugh de Lacy governor. He then returned to Munster, and after having received the homage of several of the Irish princes and chieftains, arrived again in Dublin on the 11th of November. There being at that time no house in the city capable of receiving his retinue, a long pavillion like a cabin, was erected for his reception, near where St. Andrew's church now stands, composed of smooth wattles, and covered with thatch, according to the fashion of the country; where, for five months, he entertained the Irish princes who had submitted to him, with all the magnificence and pomp his circumstances would permit. He also held a Parliament, granted the laws of England to his new subjects, and established Courts of Justice for the administration of the law. He granted the City of Dublin to the inhabitants of Bristol, and confirmed to the burgesses of the city all manner of rights and immunities throughout the whole of his domi-

nious. When his authority had been generally acknowledged by the Irish chieftains, the British monarch, after ordering a castle to be erected in Dublin, embarked at Wexford, on Easter Monday, 1173, in consequence of the rebellion of his son, and a plague and scarcity which then prevailed in this country.

In 1175, an expedition under Strongbow against the Irish, who had renounced their allegiance, was attacked near Thurles, by Donald O'Brien, King of Limerick, on which occasion four hundred of the citizens of Dublin were slain. This success so elevated the spirits of Roderick O'Connor, that he crossed the Shannon, and laid waste the country to the very walls of the metropolis; but he was obliged to retire with such precipitation to his own province, that the English could only annoy his rear guard. Roderick's spirit was at length so much broken down by repeated misfortunes, that he consented to do homage, and pay an annual tribute, as liege man to the King of England; and on these conditions he was permitted to retain the sovereignty of his own province; but he was shortly after forced, by his undutiful sons, who had

taken up arms against him, to seek refuge in the Monastery of Cong, in the County Mayo, where, after a seclusion of twelve years, he breathed his last, at an advanced old age, and with him terminated the reign of the Irish princes of the Milesian race.



CHAPTER IV.

ANNALS OF DUBLIN FROM THE DEPARTURE
OF HENRY II. TO THE END OF THE
FOURTEENTH CENTURY.

1177. Earl Strongbow died of a mortification in his foot, and was buried in Christ Church, where a monument was erected to his memory. The same year, Vivian, the Pope's legate, held a synod at Dublin, at which he denounced excommunication against all who should withdraw their allegiance from the King of England.

1178. A relic called *Jesus's Staff*, was removed by the chief governor of Ireland from Armagh to Dublin, and deposited in Christ Church, which brought great gain to the canons of that Church.

1185. The chief governor of Ireland marched a body of forces from Dublin to Armagh, which he plundered for six days together, and returned without loss to Dublin.

1190. Great part of Dublin was consumed by an accidental fire.

1195. The body of Hugh de Lacy, who had been basely murdered at Durrow, in the Queen's County, in 1186, was removed, and buried at Bective, in the County of Meath; but his head was deposited in the Abbey of Saint Thomas, near Dublin.

1205. King John gave orders to Myler Fitz-Henry, the Lord Justice, to erect a castle in Dublin, in such place as he should think proper, to defend the same, and to secure it with strong walls.

1210. King John arrived in Dublin with a considerable army, and having divided the country into counties, erected courts of judicature in the city, and appointed judges, circuits, and corporations, as in England. By his command pence and farthings were coined of the same standard and fineness as those of England. On this new coin was the King's head in a

triangle, inscribed **JOHANNES REX**, and on the reverse, a crescent and bright planet, with three smaller stars in the three angular points of another triangle, with the mint master's name, **ROBERD ON DIVE.** for Divelin, the name of the city at that time.

1215. The king granted a licence to the citizens of Dublin to erect a bridge over the Liffey, where they should think proper.

1217. Henry III. granted a fee-farm of the City of Dublin to the citizens, at two hundred marks rent, being £133 6s. 8d. sterling.

1224. The citizens made a voluntary loan to Henry III. of three hundred and sixty six marks, to forward an expedition against Hugh de Lacy, who was forced to make submission. The same year, the king granted fifty marks towards walling the city, being the deficiency of a grant made for that purpose, of three pence for every sack of wool, six pence for every last of hides, and two pence for every barrel of wine sold in the city.

1251. Henry III. caused a new coin to be issued in Dublin, and called in the old.

1266. A great earthquake was felt in Ire-

land, which being a thing very uncommon, excited great terror among the inhabitants. The year following, great disputes arose between the Archbishop of Dublin and the citizens, respecting oblations made in the churches; and to such a height were these contentions carried, that the city was put under an interdict, and a commission was sent by the Pope's legate, then in London, to the Bishops of Lismore and Waterford, to denounce the mayor and citizens, excommunicate by bell, book and candle, in all places within the city and province of Dublin. The next summer a composition was made, in which, among other things, it was agreed, that "if any citizen committed a public sin, he should, for the said offence, commute for a sum of money. If he continued in his sin, and the same were enormous and public, that then he should be cudgelled about the church. That for a third offence, he should be publicly cudgelled before the procession made to Christ Church, or St. Patrick's; and if, after this penance, he should persist in his sin, the mayor and bailiffs, on receiving due notice, should either turn him out of the city, or cudgel him through it."

1279. By the command of Edward I. an alteration was made in the coin, which proved highly beneficial to the kingdom. In this king's reign there were four mints in Dublin.

1282. High-street was burned; and on the second of January following, the greatest part of the city was consumed by an accidental fire, which destroyed the steeple, chapter-house, dormitory, and cloisters of Christ Church.

1301. A great part of the city, together with St. Werburgh's Church, was accidentally burned down on St. Columb's eve.

1304. The city was again visited by an accidental fire, on the 13th of June, when, among many other places, Bridge-street, the Quay, the church of the Dominicans, and one quarter of Saint Mary's Abbey, were consumed; in the latter, many of the records in chancery were destroyed, it being at that time the repository. The frequent occurrence of such accidents at this period will not appear extraordinary, when we consider the combustible nature of the materials with which the citizens constructed their habitations.

1305. The mayor of Dublin was fined, and

committed to the Tower of London, in consequence of not being able to substantiate charges which he had preferred against the treasurer and barons of the exchequer.

1308. William M'Walter, a great robber and incendiary, was condemned in the King's Courts, and drawn at a horse's tail to the gallows, where he was executed. The same year John le Decer, the chief magistrate, was honoured with the title of provost. He erected at his own expense a marble cistern in the street for the benefit of the inhabitants—built a bridge over the Liffey, near the Priory of Saint Wolstan—erected two chapels to the Virgin Mary, and in a time of scarcity raised as much money as purchased three cargoes of corn in France, for the use of the citizens.

1310. The bakers of Dublin were drawn on hurdles, at the tails of horses, through the streets, as a punishment for using false weights, and other evil practices, it being a time of scarcity.

1312. Some incursions of the hostile septs of the O'Byrnes and O'Tooles were repressed by the vigorous conduct of the Lord Deputy, Sir Edmund Butler. The next year John

Decer, formerly mayor of Dublin, built a bridge extending from the town of Ballybought to the causeway of the mill-pool of Clontarf, but it was carried away by an inundation.

1315. Edward Bruce, brother to the king of Scotland, landed with six thousand men, and took possession of Green Castle; but the citizens of Dublin sent out a strong party by sea, and soon regained it to the king. The governor, Sir Robert de Coulragh, was brought to Dublin and thrown into prison, where, being confined to bad diet, he died. Bruce, after committing depredations in various parts of Ireland, went to Scotland for fresh supplies, and returning the following year, was crowned at Dundalk. He then marched to Dublin, and encamped near Castleknock. The citizens, alarmed at his approach, by common consent set fire to Thomas-street, but the flames unfortunately seized on Saint John's Church, without Newgate, and burned it to the ground, with Magdalen Chapel, and all the suburbs. Saint Mary's Abbey was destroyed, and Saint Patrick's Church plundered at the same time, by the enemy. Bruce was slain shortly after, at Dundalk, with two thousand of his men.

1316. On the 15th of November there was a great tempest, by which many houses in Dublin, and the steeple of Christ Church, were demolished.

1320. A university was erected in Saint Patrick's Church, Dublin.

1328. Adam Duff O'Tool was burned in Hoggin-green, having been convicted of blasphemy in denying the incarnation of Christ, the Trinity in unity, and for affirming that the Virgin Mary was a harlot, that there was no resurrection, and that the Scriptures were a mere fable. Roger Outlaw, prior of Kilmainham, was accused of heresy at the same time, but was acquitted.

1331. The citizens suffered miserably this and the preceding year, from a famine, but were providentially relieved from their distress by a prodigious number of large fish, called Turlehydes, which were driven into the Bay of Dublin, and cast on shore at the mouth of the River Dodder. They were from thirty to forty feet long, and so thick, that two tall men, placed one on each side of the fish, could not see one another. Upwards of two hundred of them were killed and given to the poor.

1333. The harvest was so early and abun-

dant, that on the 29th of June wheat was sold in the Dublin market at six pence a bushel. A Parliament was assembled this summer, in a convent of the Carmelites; during which, as the members were retiring, Murrough M'Nichol Tool was murdered in the crowd, by some person unknown.

1338. The frost was so great, from the 2nd of December to the 10th of February, that the River Liffey was frozen over, so hard as to bear dancing, playing foot-ball, and making fires to broil herrings on. The depth of snow that fell during this frost is incredible.

1342. A remarkable phenomenon is said to have been seen by many persons about Dublin, on the 11th of October. Two moons appeared in the firmament before day-break; the one bright, and, according to its natural course, in the west—the other in the east, with very little light. The year following, St. Thomas-street was burned by an accidental fire.

1348. A great pestilence broke out at Howth and Dalkey, which raged with such violence in the City of Dublin, that fourteen thousand persons are said to have fallen victims to its ravages, from the beginning of August to Christmas.

1359. The business of the court of King's

Bench being found too much for one judge to dispatch, William Petit was appointed a second justice, and a salary of £40. per annum allowed him, with liberty to practice as a lawyer.

1361. The city had a loss by the removal of the exchequer to Carlow. On the 6th of April, the year following, Saint Patrick's Church was burned by the negligence of the sexton. A few years after it was rebuilt, and the present steeple added to it by Archbishop Minot.

1370. A great number of the nobility, gentry, and citizens, were carried off by a violent pestilence, and thirteen years after, the city was again visited by a very malignant disorder of the same kind, by which a great many perished.

1394. Richard II. landed at Waterford with an army of 34,000 men, and marched to Dublin, where he remained to the ensuing summer, receiving, in his progress, the submission of the Irish of Leinster. During the winter he is said to have held a Parliament, to have redressed many grievances, and to have made a grant of one penny from each house, yearly, to repair the bridge and streets.

1399. King Richard II. having returned to Ireland, made his public entry into Dublin on

the 28th of June, and was nobly entertained by the provost and citizens. He soon after returned to England, where he was deposed and murdered.



CHAPTER V.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES IN THE HISTORY OF DUBLIN, DURING THE FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH CENTURIES.

1402. John Drake, mayor of Dublin, at the head of a strong body of well-armed citizens, marched out against the O'Byrnes, and other Irish rebels, of whom, on the 11th of July, they slew, near Bray, according to Campion, 4000, but Marleburg reduces the number to 493. For the merit of this action, the citizens elected Drake mayor for the succeeding year.

1405. The citizens fitted out a fleet of barks, with which they ravaged the coasts of Scotland and Wales. The succeeding year they marched out their forces on Corpus Christi day against the Irish, whom they routed, and brought home two standards, with the heads of those that were slain, which they fixed on the city gates. In

consequence of this, and former services, Henry IV. the next year conferred upon Thomas Cusack, and his successors, the title of mayor, and granted his licence that a gilded sword should be borne before them for ever, in the same manner as in London.

1428. The old bridge was rebuilt by the Dominicans, for the convenience of their school at Usher's Island, and a toll of a penny received for every carriage and beast of burden passing over it.

1434. The mayor and citizens humbled themselves on the 4th of March, and did penance, by walking barefooted through the streets; first to Christ-Church, next to Saint Patrick's, and then to Mary's Abbey, humbly begging pardon for the offences they had committed, in the said churches. The crime alleged against them was, for breaking open the doors of Saint Mary's Abbey, and carrying out the abbot by the head and feet, like a corpse.

1447. A great number of the citizens died of a plague and famine, which afflicted all parts of the kingdom.

1452. The Liffey was dry for the space of two minutes.

1461. A violent tempest threw down the

great east window of Christ-Church, the stones of which broke to pieces many chests and coffers, in which the jewels, relics, ornaments and vestments of the altar, with the deeds and monuments of the church, were deposited, and the foundation charter of Henry II. and others were so lacerated, that the former was no longer legible.

1466. Another plague wasted Dublin and the adjacent country; and in the year 1484, the city was again visited with a similar calamity, which carried off great numbers.

1486. Lambert Simnel, an impostor, was crowned in Christ-Church, by the name of Edward VI. and the next year the mayor and citizens made an apology to the king for their misconduct in assisting at the coronation.

1493. Several eminent citizens were killed in a riot on Oxmantown-green, and the mayor of the city, John Serjant, was committed to prison. The cause of his committal is not mentioned.

1496. Jenico Marks, who had been mayor of Dublin in 1486, was killed in Keyser's-lane, while endeavouring to quell a riot of the citizens.

1504. The Lord Deputy Kildare marched

out of Dublin at the head of a large body of well-armed citizens, to oppose a confederacy entered into by Burke of Clanrickard, and several other Irish chieftains. Being joined by the whole power of the Pale, and several Irish lords, he attacked the enemy on the 19th of August, at Knocktuogh, near Aughrim; and, after a severe contest which long continued doubtful, he defeated the Irish, who lost on the occasion upwards of four thousand men, and had a great number taken prisoners. The Earl returned to Dublin with little loss, and on his arrival distributed among his army one hundred and twenty hogsheads of wine.

1512. A quarrel having taken place between the citizens of Dublin and the Earl of Ormond's army, at a meeting in Saint Patrick's Church, the former discharged a volley of arrows at the latter, some of which stuck in the images; the matter was afterwards investigated by a legate sent from the Pope, and the citizens were absolved; but, in detestation of the fact, the mayor was obliged to walk bare-footed through the city in open procession, before the sacrament, on Corpus Christi day, yearly. This punishment was enforced until the time of the Reformation.

1525. Dublin was visited by a plague, which destroyed numbers of the inhabitants. Three years after this, a pestilential disease, called the sweating sickness, carried off the Archbishop, the Lord Chancellor, and a great number of citizens.

1534. The Earl of Kildare, Lord Deputy, having been summoned to England to answer for some alleged misconduct, a report was circulated that he was beheaded. His son, Lord Offaley, who had been left Deputy in his absence, enraged at the intelligence, determined on open rebellion. At the head of one hundred and forty horsemen, in shirts of mail, with silken fringes about their head-pieces, he rode through the city, and passing through Dame's-gate, went over the ford of the river to Mary's Abbey, where, surrendering the sword to the council, he bid defiance to the king and his ministers. The council incited the citizens to seize Fitz-Gerald, but they, either from inability or attachment to his family, remained for some time inactive. Soon after this, Fitz-Gerald asked permission to march his soldiers through the city, for the purpose of laying siege to the castle, promising that the inhabitants should receive no injury. The citizens, after despatch-

ing an alderman to the king to know his pleasure, consulted the constable of the castle, and he consented to the demand, provided he was sufficiently supplied with men and provisions to stand a siege. This was cheerfully complied with by the citizens, who agreed to Fitz-Gerald's demands, and he accordingly sent in six hundred men, who planted two or three pieces of artillery opposite the castle gate, intrenched themselves, and, to frighten the constable to a surrender, they threatened to place the children of some of the citizens, whom they had seized at school in the country, on the tops of the trenches, as marks at which the garrison would be unwilling to aim. The citizens in the mean time having received promises of assistance from the king, resolved to stand upon their defence, and secure, if possible, the traitors within the walls. Accordingly they shut the gates, and the enemy, seeing these precautions, attempted to escape by fording the river, but the greater part were taken prisoners. Fitz-Gerald, who was at this time ravaging the County of Kilkenny, having received intelligence of these events, returned in haste to Dublin, where, in order to distress the citizens, he cut off the pipes which supplied the city with water, and

laid siege to the castle in Sheep-street. Being driven from this quarter by the ordnance of the castle, he removed to Thomas-street, and attempted to enter the city by New-gate. He then set New-street on fire; but the citizens at length, after reporting from the wall that succours had arrived from England, sallied out through fire and flame, and obliged the enemy to retreat, leaving one hundred gallowglasses slain, which obliged Fitz-Gerald to raise the siege.

For the bravery displayed by the citizens on this occasion, the king granted them a considerable estate in the counties of Dublin, Meath, Louth, Kildare, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and other places in Ireland, which had belonged to the dissolved monastery of All-Hallows, near Dublin, with many other important privileges.

1535. George Brown, an Augustin Friar, was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin, and was the first of the Irish Clergy who renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and acknowledged that of the King. He removed all images and relics out of the different churches, and in their room placed the Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments in gilt frames.

1541. The Irish Parliament enacted a statute, prohibiting noblemen from wearing more than twenty cubits or bundles of linen in their shirts, and another to prevent the natives from dying their shirts a saffron colour, which had been their usual custom.

1547. The Byrnes and Tooles, assisted by some outlaws of the Fitz-Geralds, taking advantage of the change of government, and the infancy of Edward VI. made incursions into the neighbourhood of Dublin, and harrassed the citizens. Sir Anthony St. Leger, lord deputy, marched out a body of the standing army, aided by a considerable party of the city militia, and attacking the enemy at Three-Castles, defeated them, and after slaying their captain, drove them into their fastnesses. Sixteen of the Fitz-Geralds, who were taken prisoners in this action, were hanged and quartered in Dublin. The next year, the names of bailiffs of the city of Dublin were changed into sheriffs.

1550 On Easter Sunday, the Liturgy in the English language was read for the first time in Christ Church, pursuant to an order from the King, and the next year, by special licence, it was printed in Dublin by Humphrey Powell,

which was probably the first book ever printed in Ireland.

1553. The Lords Justices, at the head of the militia of Dublin, attacked O'Neil at Dundalk, on the first of October. In the engagement, O'Neil lost many of his men, and he and his wife escaped with difficulty. The same year the mass and other ceremonies of the Church of Rome were restored in Dublin, by order of Queen Mary.

1555. Patrick Sarsfield, mayor, and the citizens of Dublin, at their own expence, began to enclose the place that contains the head of water running into the city, with stone and lime.

1556. The citizens attacked and defeated a large body of outlaws, who had invaded and plundered the southern parts of the county. One hundred and forty of these, who had taken refuge in the Castle of Powerscourt, were compelled, after an obstinate resistance, to surrender to Sir George Stanley, knight-marshal, seventy-four of whom were hanged in Dublin, and the rest pardoned.

1558. The Protestant Religion was again restored on the accession of Queen Elizabeth, and orders were sent the next year to Thomas

Lockwood, Dean of Christ Church, to remove all relics and images from thence, and to put sentences of scripture on the walls instead of pictures. Large Bibles, printed in English, were placed in the choirs of the two Cathedrals, which caused a great resort of people to these places, for the purpose of reading them. Such was the desire of reading the Bible on its being translated into English, that John Dele, a Bookseller, sold 7000 copies in the space of two years.

1562. The roof and part of the body of Christ Church fell, by which the monument erected to Strongbow was broken.

1563. A proclamation was issued against the meetings of friars and priests in Dublin, and a tax was levied on the housekeepers for absenting themselves from church.

1575. A great plague broke out in the city on the 7th of June, which continued to the 17th of October, and swept away 3000 persons. The city was so depopulated by its ravages, that grass grew in the streets.

1583. A controversy was determined by single combat, in the Castle of Dublin, between two of the O'Connors, before the lords justices, the judges, counsellors and military

officers. The weapons used by the combatants, who were both stripped to their shirts, were swords and targets. On the trumpet being sounded, they began with great resolution, and the appellant having received two wounds in his leg, and one in his eye, attempted to close on the defendant, who being too strong for him, pummeled him until he had loosened his murrion, and then, with his own sword, cut off his head, whilst he presented it to the lords justices, and so his acquittal was recorded.

1596. A great quantity of gun-powder which had been landed at Wood-quay on the 11th of March, to be conveyed to the Castle, by accident took fire, and great damage was done to the city by the explosion.



CHAPTER VI.

EVENTS [FROM THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE
SEVENTEENTH CENTURY, TO THE VISIT OF
HIS PRESENT MAJESTY, GEORGE IV.
TO DUBLIN, IN 1821.

1604. THE plague began in the city in October, and continued to the September follow-

ing. It broke out again the next, and was not subdued until the succeeding year.

1607. A conspiracy was entered into between the Lords Tyrone, Tyrconnell, Maguire, Delvin, and others, to surprise the Castle of Dublin, cut off the Lord Deputy and Council, and establish a government of their own. The plot being discovered by one of the parties, Tyrone, Tyrconnell, Maguire, and several others of the conspirators, fled beyond the seas, and some of the others were taken and executed.

1623. A proclamation was issued on the 21st of January, ordering the Popish clergy, regular and secular, to leave the kingdom in forty days, and forbidding all converse with them after that time.

1630. A priest being seized in Dublin, for transgressing the laws, was rescued by the people; and in order to humble them, the Lords Justices, by directions from England, seized fifteen of their newly-founded religious houses, for the king's use.

1632. A seminary being erected in Backlane, in opposition to Trinity College, was shut up by the government, and given to the University. In Lord Strafford's administration it was restored, and converted into a mass-house.

1640. A committee of the House of Commons went over to England to impeach the Earl of Strafford of various crimes alleged to have been committed by him during his government.

1641. An attempt was made to surprise the Castle of Dublin on the 23rd of October, by the Lord Maguire and other conspirators, who had fomented a rebellion throughout the kingdom, but their design was happily frustrated by the discovery of Owen O'Connolly, and the vigilance of the Lords Justices. Preparations were made for a siege, and the greatest alarm and fear prevailed in the city, but several of the conspirators were apprehended, and some of them afterwards executed. Great numbers of the English, who had been cruelly stripped by the Roman Catholics in distant parts of the country, fled at this time to the city for protection. The same year, part of the city walls fell, and were left unrepaired by the citizens, until the Lords Justices sent them £40 for that purpose.

1642. The Lords Justices ordered the citizens to bring in half of their plate to be coined for the necessary exigencies of the army; in consequence of which, £1200 worth was brought into the mint.

1646. The Pope's Nuncio advanced, at the head of a considerable army, to besiege the city, but was obliged to desist, from want of provisions. The next year, the Marquis of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, was compelled, by extreme necessity, to surrender the city to the English Parliament, rather than let it fall into the hands of the confederated Irish rebels; King Charles having completely lost his power.

1647. Owen Roe burned the country about Dublin, and so great was the conflagration, that two hundred fires were seen from one steeple. The next year, the walls and fortifications of the city were repaired and strengthened by the governor, Colonel Jones.

1649. The Marquis of Ormond besieged the city, but the governor raised the siege by an unexpected and successful sally, in which the Marquis had four thousand of his men killed, and two thousand five hundred and seventeen taken prisoners, and he escaped with difficulty. The same month Oliver Cromwell landed in Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant, and commander-in-chief under the Parliament, with thirteen thousand men, and shortly after set out with ten thousand men to besiege Drogheda. The next

year the city was again visited by a plague, which carried away many of the citizens.

1652. A High Court of Justice was appointed in Dublin, for the trial of such persons as had been guilty of murder during the rebellion, in which Sir Phelim O'Neill, and others, were condemned and executed.

1659. A party of general officers, favourable to the royal cause, seized the Castle of Dublin, and declared for a free Parliament. It was retaken by Sir Hardress Waller, but he was obliged to surrender it in five days. The king's declaration, which arrived shortly after from Breda, was accepted, and the Restoration accomplished. The next year, the king, in token of his approbation, granted the city a collar of S. S. and bestowed a foot company on Robert Dee, the mayor.

1663. The Duke of Ormond, then Lord Lieutenant, detected a conspiracy entered into by Jephson, Blood, Abbot, Warner, and some other discontented officers, for seizing the Castle of Dublin; but their design was frustrated, and four of the conspirators executed.

1665. The chief magistrate of Dublin was honoured with the title of Lord Mayor—Sir Daniel Bellingham being the first on whom that

honor was conferred—and the king granted to the city £500 per annum, for ever, to support that dignity.

1668. The spire of Saint Audoen's steeple was blown down by a storm, and broke the roof of the church.

1670. A great storm caused the sea, during a spring-tide, to overflow the bank at Ring's-end, Lazar's-hill, and Hawkins's new wall—the water became so high in the city, that some houses were thrown down by its fury, and many cellars and ware-houses were inundated. The next year the upper gallery of the theatre in Smock-alley fell into the pit, by which three persons were killed, and many wounded.

1678. On the arrival of the news of the Popish plot in England, Peter Talbot, titular Archbishop of Dublin, was imprisoned in Dublin Castle. A proclamation was issued shortly after, ordering all titular Archbishops, Bishops, all who exercised ecclesiastical jurisdiction under the Pope, with all Jesuits and regular Priests, to quit the kingdom. The succeeding year another proclamation was issued, for seizing the near relations of Tories, and imprisoning them till such Tories be killed or taken; also, for apprehending the Parish Priest where a

robbery is committed, in order that the criminals may be taken or discovered. Two years after this, Oliver Plunket, the titular Primate, who had been sent over to England, was executed at Tyburn.

1684. A great part of the Castle was consumed by fire on the 7th of April. His Excellency the Earl of Arran narrowly escaped: the powder magazine and the record tower were fortunately preserved from injury.

1686. The Earl of Tyrconnell was appointed Lord Lieutenant, and endeavoured to get Roman Catholics admitted to freedoms and offices in the city, but was opposed by Sir John Knox, then Lord Mayor, and the Aldermen. The next year a great inundation happened in the River Liffey, occasioned by excessive rains and a violent storm, which laid the low parts of the city under water, up to the first floors, so that boats plied in the streets. Essex-bridge, which had been built but eleven years before, was broken down by the current, and a coach and horses passing over it, fell into the river.

1688. The severe measures adopted by Tyrconnell against the Protestants, together with the barbarous conduct of Sir Thomas Hacket, the Lord Mayor, towards them, com-

pelled great numbers to abandon their estates and concerns, and transport themselves, with as much of their effects as they could carry, to England. Colonel Luttrell, governor of Dublin, and the Lord Chief Justice Nugent, were equally active in barbarity against the Protestants.

1689. In the month of February, the Protestants of the city were compelled, by military force, to deliver up their arms and horses. The Earl of Tyrconnell filled the churches with soldiers, and made them military store-houses. In September following, the monuments and graves were opened, and dead bodies tumbled out of their coffins, under pretence of searching for arms. On the 24th of March King James arrived in Dublin, and the next day called a Parliament, which repealed the Act of Settlement, and attainted nearly three thousand Protestants of high treason. The students of Trinity College were forcibly ejected, and the College occupied as a barrack for soldiers. The communion plate, library, and furniture, were seized, and the chapel converted into a powder magazine. On the 18th of April, Sir Cloudesley Shovel took a frigate out of the harbour of Dublin, laden with plate and other valuable pro-

perty of the Irish nobility and gentry. In May an order was issued, forbidding Protestants from walking the streets from ten o'clock at night to five in the morning, and at all times during any alarm; and also, that no more than five of them should assemble together, either in public or private, on pain of death. A mint was set up in the city at this time, for coining money of the worst kind of brass. Old guns, broken bells, and the refuse of metals, were collected and melted together; and from every pound of this composition, valued at three pence or four pence, pieces were coined to the nominal amount of five pounds. Brass and copper becoming scarce, other materials were made use of, such as pewter and tin; and of this sort of money there was coined, according to the master of the mint's account, £1,596,799 0s. 6d. All tradesmen who refused to receive this currency for their goods, were threatened to be hanged; but these measures, so ruinous to the Protestants, were terminated by the raising of the siege of Derry, and the subsequent victory gained by King William at the Boyne.

1690. After the defeat of King James at the Boyne, he fled to Dublin, where he remained but one night, and then repaired to Waterford,

from which he embarked for France. The city was at this time in great confusion, as the suburbs were in flames, but the Castle having been surrendered to a military officer of the house of Kildare, he succeeded in preserving order until assistance arrived from King William's camp. On the 7th of October this year, a shock of an earthquake was felt in Dublin.

1711. The council chamber and treasury, situated in Essex-street, were consumed by fire, and many valuable records were destroyed.

1729. Linen scarfs were first used at funerals, and three years after, burying in woollen shrouds was first introduced.

1739. An intense frost commenced on the 29th of December, which continued to the 8th of February following. The Liffey was frozen over, and famine and pestilence ensued.

1747. A marble pillar was erected in the Phoenix Park, by the Earl of Chesterfield, then Lord Lieutenant. Two years after this, a man named Collier died in the Earl of Meath's Liberty, at the very advanced age of one hundred and thirty-seven years.

1754. Saint Werburgh's Church was destroyed by fire. It was ascertained at this time that four thousand houses had been erected in

Dublin since the year 1711, in the short period of forty-three years, giving, at the rate of eight persons to each house, an increase of thirty-two thousand to the population.

1782. On the 16th of February the green-room at the Music Hall fell, by which several persons were killed, and many maimed. The year following, the Order of the Knights of Saint Patrick was instituted, the independence of Ireland established, and the Bank of Ireland opened in Saint Mary's Abbey. A severe frost commenced on Christmas day, which continued to the 21st of February following.

1798. A rebellion broke out in Ireland, and continued for many months; during which numerous acts of cruelty were perpetrated, and a great number of persons lost their lives.

1800. The Irish Parliament assented to a legislative Union with Great Britain, and on the first of January following, the imperial united standard was first displayed on Bedford Tower.

1802. A dreadful inundation on the 2nd of December swept away Ormond and Ringsend Bridges, and overflowed several parts of the city. In the year following an insurrection broke out in Thomas-street, on the 23rd of

July, under the direction of Mr. Robert Emmet, a lawyer, in which Lord Kilwarden and many others lost their lives. Several of the conspirators were afterwards executed.

1814. The quantity of snow which fell in the city, was so great, that it rendered the streets impassable for the space of three weeks. Subscriptions to the amount of £10,000 were raised for the poor, by which sixty-six thousand persons obtained relief. The next year the metal Ballustrade of the Royal Exchange fell, in consequence of the pressure of a crowd against it, during the punishment of a sweep, by which accident nine persons were killed, and many severely bruised.

1816. Steam Packets first sailed from the Harbour of Dublin. The year following, the first stone of the Asylum Harbour, Kingstown, was laid by Earl Whitworth, then Lord Lieutenant.

1818. A Mendicity Association was established in Dublin, supported by voluntary subscriptions, by which the citizens have been relieved from great numbers of beggars, who infested the streets to the great annoyance of passengers.

1821. On the 12th of August, his Majesty, King George IV. landed at Howth, amidst

the enthusiastic acclamations of the people then assembled, and proceeded to the Phoenix Park, where he remained until the 17th, when he made his public entry into Dublin, attended by all the nobility and gentry in the kingdom, clothed in welcome costume. On this happy occasion, there were great rejoicings, and the city was brilliantly illuminated for two nights in succession. His Majesty remained in Dublin to the 3rd of September, when he embarked at Dunleary, now Kingstown, where the Royal Fleet lay, detained by contrary winds, until the 7th, when the Royal Visitor took his final departure.



CHAPTER VII.

ANCIENT DUBLIN DESCRIBED, WITH A SKETCH
OF THE CUSTOMS, DRESS OF THE CITIZENS,
ARMS, WAR-CRY, AND QUALIFICATIONS
OF THE IRISH SOLDIERS.

THAT the Danes, under the denomination of Ostmen, built the City of Dublin, and inhabited it, is a matter which has not been disputed ;

yet, from the want of authentic records, the precise time has not been determined. It is, however, a fact which admits no controversy, that the Danes erected the walls and fortifications about the city, in the ninth century. The walls, which were connected by towers placed in different commanding situations, in their largest extent were not a mile. Commencing at the north tower of the Castle, the wall was carried to Dame's-gate, which stood on Cork-hill. In a nich of stone work over this gate, which was built with towers and a port-cullis, was placed an image of the Virgin Mary, which remained there to the time of the Reformation. From this gate the wall proceeded in a N.N.W. direction to the river, where Newman's-tower stood, a little to the west of where Essex-bridge now stands. In the middle of Parliament-street there was a tower, and near it another called Isod's-tower, which was demolished in 1675, and on its site Essex-gate was erected. From Newman's-tower, the wall was continued along the river to Bridge-street. On Wood-quay stood Fyan's Castle, which was sometimes used as a state prison. At the end

of Bridge-street was Bridge-gate, erected in 1316, to defend the city against the army of Bruce. It was placed between two turrets, and furnished with a port-cullis. This gate was repaired by Queen Elizabeth, at a considerable expense in 1598. From the river the wall proceeded up the west side of Bridge-street, to Ormond, or Wormwood-gate, at the lower end of New-row. The arch of this gate supported a castle without turrets. From Ormond-gate the wall stretched up a steep hill to New-gate, where there was a prison built in a square form, with a tower at each corner, for the confinement of criminals of the worst description. From New-gate the wall extended along the rere of Back-lane to St. Nicholas's-gate, and in this distance supported three towers: the Watch-tower, near New-gate, so called from a centinel being stationed there to guard the prisoners: the Hanging-tower, from its leaning posture towards the suburbs; and the Round-tower, so called from its figure, and sometimes denominated St. Francis's-tower, from its being placed opposite the garden of the Franciscan friary. From St. Nicholas's-gate the wall was carried

between Ross-lane and Bride's-alley, to the end of St. Werburgh-street, where there was another gate called Pole-gate, or more properly, Pool-gate, from a confluence of water which settled in the low ground adjacent. This was afterwards called St. Werburgh's-gate, from its being situated at the end of the street of that name. In the centre, between the two last-named gates, there formerly stood a tower, called St. Geneville's tower. From Pole-gate the wall proceeded nearly in a straight line, until it terminated with the castle at Birmingham tower, not far from which there was anti-ently a small gate, called St. Austin's-gate, which gave an entrance into the city from Sheep-street, now Ship-street, to Castle-street. Previous to the year 1316, the walls were carried by St. Owens's Church, at a distance of 400 feet from the river, and Merchant's-quay was then considered as a part of the suburbs; but at that time, Bruce having marched an army to lay siege to the city, a new wall was erected along the river to the Old Bridge, and from thence to New-gate. One of the arches in the old wall may still be seen near Saint Audoen's Church, on the south of Cook-street.

The only streets comprehended within the walls were Bridge-street, Winetavern-street, Fishamble-street, Castle-street, Skinner-row, High-street, Cook-street, Nicholas-street, and Werburgh-street, with the adjacent lanes. The south suburbs included Patrick-street, Bride-street, and Ship-street; the east, Dame-street, George's-lane and Stephen-street, and a small village called Hogges, which stood on the site of Saint Andrew-street. No part of the north side of the Liffey was built until after 1610, except Church-street, Pill-lane, and Mary's-lane. Within the walls several of the antient streets have been totally annihilated, while others have only changed their names, many of which are only to be met with in old records.

The buildings of the city, at an early period, must have been very mean and contemptible; the Danes, during their residence, having studied temporary convenience alone in their erection, sought rather to render the city a place of defence than to make it ornamental; nor did much improvement take place in the manner of erecting their habitations, until commerce was introduced with its natural concomitants—wealth and

politeness. The houses, as already stated, were constructed with wattles daubed with clay, and covered over with sedge or straw. The first castle of stone and lime in Ireland, is said to have been erected at Tuam, by Roderick O'Connor, so late as the year 1161, and it was then looked on as such a novelty, that it got the name of the *wonderful castle*.

Before the time of Elizabeth, the citizens began to erect their houses in a more durable manner, by building them of timber, in the cage-work fashion, handsomely adorned, and covered with slates, tiles, or shingles. Many of these houses were in existence until the middle of the last century. Lime and stone were at that time used only in the erection of castles, towers, churches, and other buildings appropriated to religious purposes. In the reign of James I. habitations began to be erected in a more convenient form, of stone or bricks, and, from that period, the city has continued progressively to increase in extent, beauty, and the magnificence of its buildings.

Among the early customs practised by the citizens, was that of riding the franchises, or

boundaries of the city, at certain intervals. This ceremony was conducted with great pomp, and was intended to point out the precise limits to which the municipal privileges extended, according to the ancient charter granted by King Henry II. This ceremony is still kept up, but the liberties are now only perambulated every third year.

The citizens of Dublin formerly consisted of twenty corporations, among whom it was customary, at the great annual festivals, to invite the Lord Deputy, the nobility, and other persons of distinction, to an entertainment, in which they first diverted them with stage plays on Hoggin-green, and afterwards regaled them with a splendid banquet. The several corporations, upon their respective patron's day, considered themselves obliged to the same observances, which were for a long time very strictly kept up and practised, but at length they gradually fell into disuse, by the introduction of the amusements of the theatre.

Another custom which prevailed among the citizens, was that of electing annually an officer who was denominated, the mayor of the bull ring.

He was appointed guardian of the bachelors of the city, and, during the year of his office, had authority to punish such as frequented brothel-houses, and such infamous places. He took his name from an iron ring in Corn-market, formerly Newgate-street, to which the butchers fastened their bulls for baiting; and when any bachelor-citizen happened to marry, the mayor of the bull ring and his attendants conducted the bridegroom, upon his return from church, to the ring, and there, with a solemn kiss, received his homage and last farewell; from whence the new-married man took the mayor and sheriffs of the bull ring home to dinner with him, unless he was poor; in which case a collection was made, and given to him at the ring, on receiving his homage. But this office seems to have been ludicrous, and established merely by custom, without any foundation of authority.

The dress formerly worn was in accordance with the times. The men wore the *truis*, a sort of trowsers made of web with various colours running in stripes. It extended from the loins to the ancles, fitting close to the limbs. They

wore a kind of shirt, called *cola*, made of thin woollen stuff plaided, or linen died yellow, which was open in front, and fell so far below the waist as to admit of being occasionally folded about the body, and fastened by a girdle about the loins. The *cochal* was their upper garment, which reached to the middle of the thigh, and had a large hanging hood of different colours ; it was fringed with a border like shagged hair, and being brought over the shoulders, was made fast on the breast by a clasp or buckle. The *fillead* was a kind of mantle, which being thrown on the shoulders, spread over the whole body. The mantles of the higher classes were made of the finest scarlet cloth, bordered with a silken or woollen fringe ; but those of the inferior orders were of frieze of a dark colour, with a fringed or shagged border sewed down the edges. The head-dress was a conical cap called the *barrad*, nearly resembling that of our present grenadiers. The feet were covered by the *brogue*, made of half-tanned leather, and consisted of a single sole, level from toe to heel, which they bound to the foot by a latchet or thong. They paid great attention to

their beards and the hair of their heads; the latter they threw back from their foreheads, and permitted it to flow about the neck in what they called *glibbs*.

The female dress differed little from the male, except that the mantles of the former were longer and worn over a long gown. The unmarried women went bareheaded, with their hair either hanging down their back, or filleted up and fastened with a bodkin. The married wore a veil or kerchief on their head, made of fine or coarse linen, according to their circumstances.

The mantles and *glibbs* were such peculiar objects of abhorrence to the English, that Henry VIII. in 1539, issued a proclamation prohibiting, under certain penalties, the wearing of *glibbs*, or hair upon the upper lip, called *crom-meal*; also the wearing of mantles, or any garment dyed with saffron, in order that the Irish might be induced to a conformity "with them that be civil people." Hats were not introduced into Ireland until the beginning of the seventeenth century, and the first Irishman who wore a wig, was a Mr. O'Dwyer, who lost his estate by opposing Cromwell, from which

circumstance he got the appellation of “Edmund of the Wig.”

At the time of the English invasion, the Irish soldiers were armed with short lances, darts, and broad axes, exceedingly well steeled ; the latter they are said to have used with such dexterity, that the whole thigh of a soldier, though cased in complete armour, has been frequently lopped off by a single blow. In the reign of Edward III. the Irish Infantry consisted of gallowglasses and kerns ; the former wore an iron head-piece, and a coat of mail, and were armed with a long sword and a pole-axe ; the latter were a kind of light-infantry, who fought with darts and javelins, and sometimes with swords, and a species of knife called skeyns. Another military weapon is mentioned which they called *krann tabhal*, a wooden sling with which they cast stones to a great distance, with great dexterity and precision. Fire arms were not known in Ireland until the year 1489, when six muskets were brought from Germany to Dublin, and presented to the Earl of Kildare, then lord deputy, who put them into the hands of his guards, as they stood centinel before his house in Thomas-street.

The Irish placed their chief confidence in that impetuous fury with which they attacked the enemy; they generally advanced to the sound of military music, and the martial cry of *Farah, Farah*, which is conjectured to mean *full on*, the word in the Irish language signifying force or violence. Afterwards, when factions universally prevailed, every chief of a sept had his peculiar war-cry, which generally terminated with the word *aboe*, which is supposed to have meant the cause of the chieftain; thus the cry of the O'Neils was, *Lamh-derg-aboe*, that is, huzza for red hand:—the O'Briens, *Lamh-laidir-aboe*; huzza for strong hand:—the Bourkes, *Galriagh-aboe*; huzza for the red Englishman:—the Hiffermans, *Ceart-na-suas-aboe*; huzza for the right from above:—the Knight of Kerry, *Farri-buidhe-aboe*; huzza for the yellow troop:—and the Fitz-Geralds, *Crom-aboe*; huzza for Crom, supposed to be the castle of Crom, in the County of Limerick. The war cries of particular families were productive of such evils, that an Act of Parliament was passed in the year 1494, for their abolition.

The qualifications necessary to gain admittance into the Irish army, in the third century, were quite in conformity with the marvellous exploits which have been attributed to the soldiers under the command of Finn Mac Comhall.

Every candidate was required to possess a poetical genius, to defend himself unhurt against the javelins of nine soldiers, to run through a wood pursued by a company of militia without being overtaken, to leap over a tree as high as his forehead, and to stoop easily under another as low as his knees. He was also obliged, after taking the oath of allegiance, to promise that he would never marry a woman for the sake of her portion, never offer violence to a female, never turn his back upon nine men of any other nation, and that he would be charitable to the poor.



CHAPTER VIII.

THE RELIGION, WAKES, AND FUNERAL CEREMONIES OF THE ANCIENT IRISH, AND THE INTRODUCTION OF CHRISTIANITY.

THE religion of the pagan Irish, which appears from the most remote period to have been closely connected with the state, was Druidism. They seem to have paid adoration to the sun, the moon, and the other celestial luminaries, and they also had their mountain and river deities. Jupiter was worshipped under the name

of *Crom-cruadh*, *cruim* being obsolete Irish for thunder. The sun was called *Beal*, or *Belin*, and on the first of May the Druids lighted fires on the summits of the highest hills, to which they drove their cattle, using, at the same time, certain expiations for the sins of the people. The design of these fires appears to have been to keep away contagious disorders from them during the year. On this day, which is still called *Bealteine*, the inhabitants of Ireland extinguished all their fires, and kindled them again out of those made by the Druids. The great fire of *Samhuin*, or the moon, was lighted up on the first of November.

The Druids performed the ceremonies of their religion in groves, under the spreading boughs of the oak, from whence their name is derived; the word *dair* being the name of that tree in the Irish language. Their mode of worship is said to have been first introduced by the Phœnicians, who derived it from the Egyptians. The immortality of the soul appears to have been one of their principal maxims, but as they deemed it unlawful to commit their mysteries to writing, we have but scanty information respecting their doctrines. Some writers have asserted that their religion was very simple, and

that no victims bled on their altars; but Cæsar affirms that they offered human sacrifices, and taught the people that the deities could not be otherwise appeased than by devoting the life of one man for that of another. They sometimes made hollow osier images of very large dimensions, which, having filled with living men, they set on fire, and burned the enclosed victims to death. They believed that the execution of those who were convicted of any crime was the most acceptable to the gods; but when such could not be procured, they did not spare the innocent.

It was customary at the Irish wakes, for a female, generally a relative, to sing the virtues of the dead, the exploits of his ancestors, every beneficent action of the family, their honors of old and noble deeds, exciting the friends of the deceased to emulate his virtues. At the conclusion of each stanza, the chief mourner was accompanied by a chorus of females, in a very pathetic but pleasing strain, which greatly affected the hearers. Women were sometimes hired for the purpose of lamenting and praising the dead; they were called *Mna caoine*, women that mourn: some of the Irish believe, even at the present day, that the *caoine*, or *beansighe*,

that is, the fairy woman, after her decease appears again, at the approaching dissolution of any of the family to which she was attached, and is heard to lament the event in the most pleasing and melancholy strains. The way in which they made known to their neighbours that they intended to take out the corpse to the grave, was by the cry called the *fullelugh*, which signifies blood by recital, and this cry was raised in order to assemble a sufficient number for the purpose. This custom arose from the paucity of the inhabitants, and the country being overgrown with woods. When the corpse was deposited in the grave, the Druids performed all the solemn rites prescribed by their religion; the chief *Seancha*, or antiquarian, then recited the pedigree of the deceased, if a person of distinction, until he came to the first source. The *Ard Filidh*, or chief poet, in a species of poetry called *caoine*, or lamentation, used only on such occasions, proclaimed his virtues, bravery, and hospitality. This was succeeded by a great cry, when every one passing by the grave, threw a stone on it. The latter custom still prevails in many parts of Ireland, when any person has been murdered, or killed by accident, and is in accordance with the maxim

of Pythagoras, “ *Locus lapidibus obruendus ubi sanguis humanus sparsus est* ;” that is, the place where human blood has been shed is to be covered with stones. The heaps thus raised were called *Leachd*, or *Carn*, and often were increased to a great size, by the daily contributions of the passing traveller.

By whom the standard of the cross was first planted in Ireland is a circumstance which, in all probability will never be ascertained; it is, however, a fact which scarcely admits of a doubt, that Christianity was introduced into the country long before the mission of our patron saint. Ingenious arguments have been advanced to support the hypothesis, that Saint Paul planted the first Christian churches both in Britain and Ireland, while it has been contended that this happy event was accomplished by missionaries from the Asiatic churches, who were probably disciples of Irenæus, the pupil of Polycarp, who had learned of Saint Ignatius, the immediate disciple of Saint John. This opinion is strongly corroborated by the agreement of the practices of the early Christians with the Asiatic churches, particularly with respect to the tonsure and the time of celebrating Easter. Mr. Grose states, that Polycarp sent

missionaries to disseminate the Gospel in the western and northern parts of Europe, who settled episcopacy, and gave a pure and uncorrupted ritual to their converts. Their liturgy, cursus, or office, agreed with the Greek, and the religion of the Irish continued for ten centuries different from that of Rome, which affords strong evidence that the Irish received the Gospel not from Roman, but from Greek missionaries. Irish ecclesiastics are mentioned as having visited other parts of Europe, previous to the year 314, particularly St. Dermot and St. Liberius, who were succeeded by Ailbe, Kiaran, Declan, and Ibar, in the work of disseminating the Gospel. We have also the authority of St. Jerome, that there was a Christian Church in Ireland in the fourth century. Palladius appears to have been the first missionary sent from Rome to this country. He arrived here in the beginning of the fifth century, and seems to have had no other success than the conversion of a few of the heathen Irish, and the erection of three wooden churches, when he left the country in disgust. He was succeeded by Saint Patrick, who is generally admitted to have been the instrument of diffusing the religion of the Gospel, which had been al-

ready partially introduced by others, throughout the whole island. St. Patrick, according to Ussher, was born in the year 372, at a place now called Kirk-patrick near Glasgow. He was the son of a deacon, and grandson of a priest, which proves that the clergy were not, at that time, prohibited from marriage. In his sixteenth year he was carried into Ireland by some Irish pirates who sold him to Milcho, prince of Dalriada, a territory in Ulster. Here he continued six years in servitude, during which he became master of the Irish language. Having at length effected his escape from Ireland, he went to France, where he was ordained a deacon, and, passing into Germany, received priests' orders. He remained on the Continent until he was in his sixtieth year, when he received information of the failure of the mission of Palladius. This intelligence revived a desire which he had long cherished for the conversion of the Irish; and having received authority from Pope Celestine at Rome he set out in 432, on the mission with twenty assistants, who were men of great piety and learning. On his way through Britain he is said to have increased the number of his attendants to thirty-four. With these he landed at the port now called Arklow,

where Sinell, a Chief of Leinster, became his convert; but being strongly opposed by the other pagan chieftans in this quarter, he and his companions were forced to return to their ship. He then steered his course for that part of Ulster which had been the scene of his former captivity. The first fruits of his labours in the county of Down was the conversion of Dichu, a chief of that country, who manifested his sincerity by erecting, near Dundrum, a church, which has since been denominated the Abbey of Saul. After this he and his companions preached the Gospel in various parts with wonderful success. In the second year of his mission he repaired to Tarah, where the convention of the Kingdom was then assembled, and by his faithful preaching of the Gospel, the King, Logarry, his Queen, several of the nobility, and some learned men were led to embrace Christianity. This important event so facilitated the further progress of the missionaries, that thousands are said to have been baptized by them in a single day. In the year 444, he is said to have taken possession of *Drum Sailech*, now called Armagh, where he laid out a city, and built a Cathedral. Three years afterwards he passed into Britain, where having borne

zealous testimony against the Pelagian and Arian heresies, he returned to Ireland with a fresh supply of missionaries, visiting on his way the Isle of Man, and establishing there a bishoprick. On his arrival he held a synod at Armagh, after which he again entered Leinster in 448, and passing the river Finglas, came for the first time to *Ballagh-ath-cliaith*, now called Dublin, where preaching before king Alphin Mac Eochaid, he and his subjects embraced Christianity, and were baptized in a fountain south of the city, which was afterwards called Saint Patrick's well. Near this place a church was erected, on the foundation of which, Saint Patrick's Cathedral now stands. Archbishop Ussher informs us that he saw this well, that it stood near the steeple, and that a short time before 1639, it was shut up and enclosed within a private house. The next scene of his labours was Munster, where he remained seven years, during which the king and all the chief men of that province became obedient to the faith. He afterwards took a journey to Rome, to give an account of his mission, and on his return brought over a new supply of missionaries. The last thirty years of his life were spent in retirement in the monasteries of Saul and

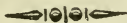
Armagh; in the former of which he concluded his ministry and life, in 493, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years, and was interred at Downpatrick. Such appears to be the simple outline of the history and pious labours of our Irish Apostle, by whom the use of the Scriptures was recommended and enjoined as the duty of every Christian. The Danes of Dublin did not embrace the Christian faith until 948, at which time they are said to have founded Mary's Abbey.



BRIEF SKETCH

OF

MODERN DUBLIN.



CHAPTER IX.

DUBLIN is now become the second city in the British dominions, and perhaps the fourth or fifth in Europe. Its length from east to west is nearly three miles, and its extent in breadth is almost the same distance. The city is surrounded by a circular road, nearly nine miles in length, which commands the most beautiful views of the adjacent country, the Wicklow Mountains, and the Bay. The Grand and Royal Canals nearly encompass it on three sides, and terminate in docks communicating with the Liffey, near its mouth. The view of

the city on entering the Bay, between Howth and Dalkey-island, is sublime beyond description. The stranger's attention is attracted by a varied prospect of bold promontories, neat villas, woods and pastures, terminated in the most delightful manner by the Wicklow and Dublin Mountains; and the coast is every where decorated with crowded villages, among which Bullock, with its ancient castle, Kingstown, and Black Rock, appear most conspicuous. Since the year 1610, the whole of the north side of the river has been built, with the exception of Church-street, Pill-lane, and Mary's-lane: Grange-Gorman, Stoney-batter, and Glassmanogue, which have since been united to the city, were then villages situated at a considerable distance; the south side has also been amazingly improved and extended.

The city is nearly equally divided by the river Anna Liffey, which derives its name from the two Irish words, *Amhan Louiffa*, signifying, the swift river, from the rapidity of its current after great rains. There is, however, a tradition extant, that it took its name from a princess who was drowned in it, but this seems to be without any good foundation. It is embanked and parapeted on both sides with mountain

granite; the embankment on the south side extends from the Canal Docks to Barrack Bridge, a distance of two English miles and a quarter; and that on the north side, from the Light-house at the end of the North-wall to Barrack Bridge, being nearly the same distance. The various obstructions which formerly disfigured the quays, being entirely removed, a free passage for ventilation, of about one hundred yards wide, is now opened quite through the metropolis, from east to west, which not only contributes to the beauty, but also to the salubrity of the city. Most of the streets in Dublin are paved in the centre for carriages, and on each side there is a flagged foot-path. The principal shops are fitted up with a degree of taste and neatness, scarcely surpassed in the British metropolis. At night the city is brilliantly lighted with gas, and the inhabitants are well supplied with excellent water, from the Grand and Royal Canals, which is conveyed by pipes from large basins on each side of the river. Such houses as have not pipes, are supplied by public fountains erected in the streets.

Previous to the embanking of the city quays, and the erection of the North and South Walls,

the navigation of the river was so dangerous, that foreign vessels generally discharged their cargoes at Dalkey. To remedy this inconvenience, the Ballast Office, in 1748, began to build the South Wall, and finished it, as far as the Pigeon-House, in seven years. It was afterwards extended to the eastern extremity of the South Bull, and now extends into the sea nearly three English miles and a half. At its extremity stands the Light-House, erected in 1762, an elegant piece of architecture, three stories high, surmounted by an octagonal lantern, and aided by reflecting lenses. At the Pigeon-House there is a basin which affords accommodation for packets and other vessels. On the pier at this place are built a magazine, arsenal, and custom-house, with barracks for a sufficient garrison. It is a place of considerable strength, being surrounded with cannon, and commanding the bay in various directions.

The increase of the population of the City of Dublin, since 1610, seems to have kept pace with the enlargement of its boundaries. The number of its inhabitants at that period, including the city and suburbs, was 26,000. In 1682,

Sir William Petty stated the number at 69,090. In 1728, they amounted to 146,075, having more than doubled their number in fifty years. In 1813, we find them reckoned at 175,319, and they now amount to more than 200,000.

The corporation of Dublin consists of the Lord Mayor, twenty-four Aldermen, two Sheriffs, Sheriffs' Peers, who are members for life, and twenty-five guilds. The two component parts are denominated the Board of Alderman and the Commons; the latter consists of the Sheriffs' Peers, and the representatives of the different guilds. The Lord Mayor presides at the upper board, and the Sheriffs of the year in the lower assembly. The Lord Mayor, who is elected from among the Aldermen, is chosen in April, and is styled Lord Mayor *elect*, until the 30th of September, when he enters upon his office. The Sheriffs are elected from the Common Council, and are obliged to swear that they are worth £2000: those who have served the office, or have paid a fine to exempt them from serving, are called Sheriffs' Peers.

Having brought our historical account of the City of Dublin down to the present period, we shall now introduce the tourist into the city,

and describe its various public buildings and institutions, with every thing that may appear worthy of his attention, as we proceed. For this purpose we have arranged the city into four divisions, two on the north side of the river, and two on the south, and to each of these we shall devote a day, for the purpose of conducting the traveller, and communicating to him, during our walk, such information as we have been able to collect from the most authentic sources. We shall, therefore, without further preliminary observations, commence our first walk, by visiting the National Bank, as without a little money in our purse, our efforts to please must be unavailing.

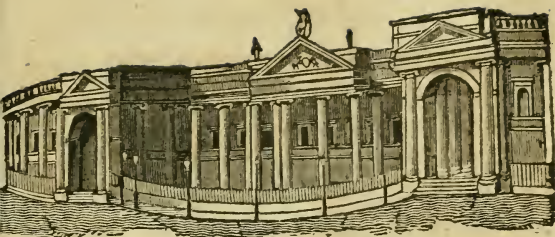


CHAPTER X.

PERAMBULATION OF THE SOUTH-EAST QUARTER
OF THE CITY.

BANK OF IRELAND.

THIS superb edifice, which is probably not surpassed in magnificence of exterior by any building in Europe, was formerly the Parliament-House, and is situated in College-Green,



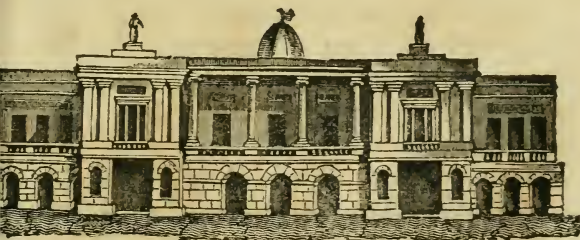
BANK OF IRELAND.

Vide p. 94.



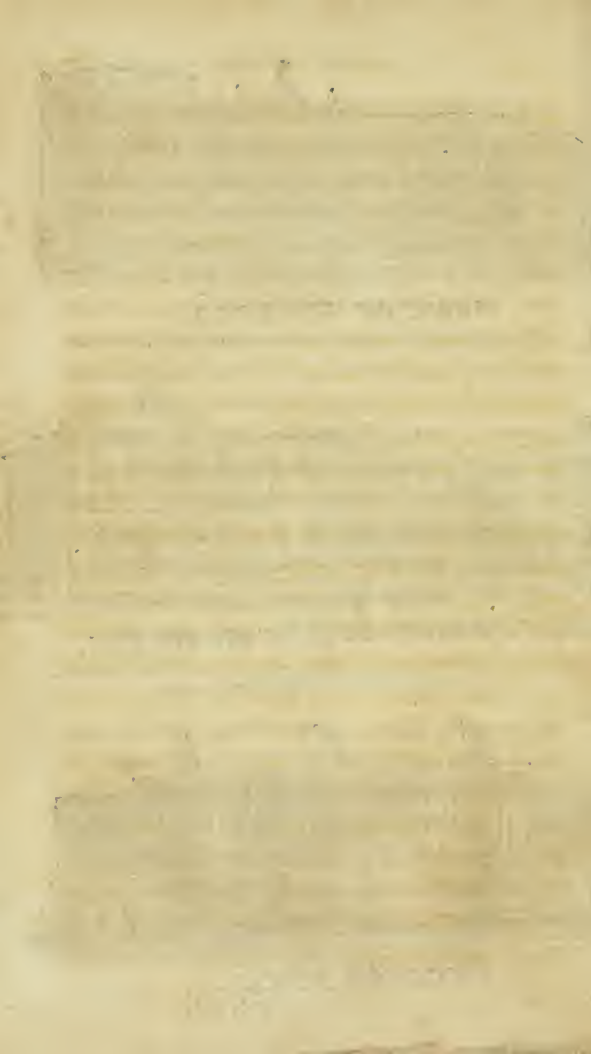
SIR PATRICK DUNN'S HOSPITAL.

Vide page 132.



THEATRE ROYAL.

Vide p. 135.



on the site of an old hospital. It was commenced in 1729, and completed in ten years, at an expence of about forty thousand pounds; but not being sufficiently extensive to accomodate all the Lords and Commons; an eastern front, leading to the House of Lords, was erected in 1785, and two years after, a western front and entrance were added, at an additional expense of fifty thousand pounds. The centre of this edifice is a colonnade of the Ionic order occupying three sides of a court-yard, the columns rest on a flight of steps, continued entirely round the court-yard, and to the extremities of the colonnade, where are the entrances under two archways; the four central columns support a pediment, whose tympanum is ornamented by the royal arms, and on its apex you see the figure of Hibernia, with Fidelity on her right hand, and Commerce on her left. This splendid centre is connected with the east and west fronts by circular screen walls, the height of the building, enriched with niches and a rustic basement. The eastern front is a noble portico of six Corinthian columns, crowned by a pediment with a plain tympanum. The figures which you perceive over it are those of Justice, Fortitude and Liberty. The western front is a

beautiful portico of four Ionic columns, surmounted by a pediment, and connected with the centre, by a circular screen wall, corresponding to that which connects the eastern to the centre. The interior fully corresponds with the majesty of its external appearance. The Cash office, formerly the House of Commons, is seventy feet in length, and fifty three in breadth. The walls are panneled with Bath stone, and decorated with fluted Ionic columns, resting on pedestals; beneath the entablature, all round, are twenty-four windows, some of which are made of looking-glass to preserve uniformity, and produce an admirable effect. The late House of Lords, which remains unaltered, is now designated the court of proprietors. It is an oblong room with a semicircular recess at one end, where the throne stood, but the throne has been removed to make room for that white marble statue of his late Majesty, George III. in his parliamentary robes, with the insignia of the orders of the Bath and St. Patrick. The pedestal on which it stands is ornamented with figures of Religion and Justice. The two pieces of tapestry, which you see, were brought from Holland; the one represents the siege of Londonderry, and the other the battle of the

Boyne. The bust is that of the Duke of Wellington. In the western side of the Bank, is the Library-room, where the paid notes are preserved until the period arrives for destroying them.

In the printing department there are four printing presses, worked by steam, on an exceedingly improved construction, by which a shifting roller passes over the head of the pressman, and at every pull, shifts itself, and presents a dry surface. The notes are numbered by machinery, the invention of Mr. Oldham, and the apparatus continues the series to 100,000 independently of the control of the operator. To one of the supporters of each press, a small box is attached, with glazed apertures in the top, in which figures present themselves successively, at each pull from the press, showing the number of impressions taken off during the day. This box is locked up from the printer.

On the 27th of February, 1792, while the Commons were sitting, a dreadful fire broke out and totally consumed the House of Commons; but it was shortly after fitted up, precisely in the same manner. In 1804, a fire, which broke out beneath the portico at the

front, injured the columns so seriously, that large pieces were obliged to be inserted in many of them. To guard against a recurrence of such accidents, the Bank is now provided with two large tanks of water, adjacent to which engines of immense power are placed, the forcing pumps of which are capable of inundating the entire building. In Foster's-place, on the west side, a very handsome guard-room has been erected, to accommodate fifty men, in a superior style of architecture. The whole of the building, including the court-yard, covers more than an acre and a half of ground, and on the roof, which is for the most part flat, a regiment of soldiers might be drawn up in time of danger.

The Governor, directors, and officers, are annually elected in the month of April: there are fifteen directors, of whom five must be new. The necessary qualifications for a governor is to be in the actual possession of £5,000, in Stock, of a deputy governor £3,000, and of the directors £2,000 each.

Previous to the Union, the business of this establishment was carried on in Mary's-Abbey, in a very inconvenient building, but that event leaving the Parliament-house unoccupied, it

was purchased from government for the sum of £40,000, subject to a ground rent of £240, per annum.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

It is stated by some writers, that seminaries were established in Ireland, even in Pagan times, by a colony of Grecians; and that the Druids had schools for the instruction of youth in the principles of their religion. All the ancient Irish historians, however, agree that in the year A. M. 3236, Ollamh Fodlah, King of Ireland, erected at Tarah a college for learned men, which he called Mur-Ollamhan, *the walls of the Bards*. In the sixth and seventh centuries, after the introduction of Christianity, many eminent schools were established in Ireland, to which youths from various parts of Europe resorted for instruction, as we have already stated, yet few traces of the literary exertions of the ancient inhabitants remain. About the year 1311, a bull was procured by the Archbishop of Dublin, from Clement V. for the foundation of a University, but his death prevented the project from being carried into execution. In 1320, Archbishop De Bicknor

procured a confirmation of the bull, and erected, in Saint Patrick's Church, a University, but it soon fell into decay. In 1591, Henry Ussher, afterwards Archbishop of Armagh, obtained a royal charter, and mortmain licence, from Queen Elizabeth, for the site of the dissolved Monastery of All Saints, granted by the city, on which the present University was founded, and called the "College of the Holy and undivided Trinity, near Dublin." The charter further appointed, that there should be a Provost, three Fellows, and three Scholars. The first stone of Trinity College was laid on the 13th of March, 1591, and students were admitted on the 9th of January, 1593. Archbishop Loftus was appointed the first Provost; Henry Ussher, A. M., Luke Chaloner, A. M., and Launcelot Moyne, A. B. the three first Fellows; and Henry Lee, William Daniel, and Stephen White, the three first Scholars. The original charter empowered the surviving Fellows to elect to a vacant Provostship, but this was altered by a subsequent charter, with a new code of statutes in 1637, which vested the right in the crown. The Fellows are tenants for life, if they think proper; their number is twenty-five, seven senior, and eighteen junior. The

King, with the consent of the Provost, Fellows and Scholars, has power to form laws and statutes for the better government of the College.

The office of Provost is one of considerable dignity, and is generally conferred upon one of the Fellows; his income is about £4000, that of a Senior Fellow is about £1200. The Junior Fellows, who are the tutors of the students, have an income which varies according to the number of their pupils:—the salary of a Junior Fellow, as lecturer, independent of pupils, is not more than £40 per annum.

In the reign of James I. a number of livings were forfeited to the crown by the rebellion of O'Neil; seventeen of which were bestowed upon the College of Dublin. The number of church livings in the gift of the University is nineteen, few of which are valued at less than £1000 per annum, and the income of some exceeds £2000. On the death of an incumbent, the vacant benefice is offered to every clerical Fellow, according to seniority; and whoever accepts it, resigns his fellowship. If he be a senior, his place at the board is filled by the senior of the junior Fellows; but if a junior, his place is filled by a graduate of the University,

elected after a public examination of three days, and a fourth in private. The examination is held in the Theatre of the University on the four days immediately preceding Trinity Sunday, and the questions and answers are delivered in Latin. The examiners are, the Provost, the Vice Provost, and the six senior Fellows, who select the candidate in the College Chapel on Trinity Monday. In the event of an equality of votes in favour of two candidates, the Provost has a casting voice; and the unsuccessful candidate is rewarded by a sum of money, sometimes amounting to £200, bequeathed by Mr. Madden for that purpose.

The number of scholars is seventy. The emoluments of a scholarship are, a dinner at the pensioners' table for five years, ten or twelve pounds per annum, a power to vote at the election of a Member to represent the College in Parliament, with some other privileges.

The students are divided into three classes, called Fellow-commoners, Pensioners and Sizars. The first are distinguished by a more expensive cap and gown, and have the privilege of dining at the same table with the Fellows, for which they pay a higher stipend. The Pensioners enjoy all the real advantages of the College at

a less expense. The Sizars are limited to about thirty, and receive their commons and instructions gratuitously. The length of time necessary to graduate as a Bachelor of Arts is, three years and a half for a Fellow-commoner, and for a Pensioner or Sizar, four years.

Trinity College is justly considered one of the most noble structures of the kind in Europe. The front, which was erected in 1759, extends about one hundred yards, and is built of Portland stone. The depth is about two hundred yards, and is divided into two quadrangles, called the Parliament Square, and the Library Square. The front is decorated with an angular pediment supported by Corinthian columns, and terminates in pavillions on the north and south, ornamented with coupled pilasters of the same order, supporting an attic story. In the centre of the vestibule is an entrance into the Museum, which is open to the public from 'one to two o'clock daily. It contains a collection of Irish fossils, minerals, and various curiosities, among which are the harp of Brian Boru, an old painting of the Spanish army besieged in Kinsale in 1601, the skeleton of an antediluvian moose deer, and two Egyptian mummies.

The Parliament Square, which takes its name from its having been chiefly built by Parliamentary grants amounting to upwards of £40,000, is entirely built of hewn stone, and besides numerous apartments for the fellows and students, contains the chapel, the theatre or examination hall, and the refectory. On the north side of the square stands the chapel, a very fine building, and the interior is fitted up in a superior style. In 1787, Parliament granted £12,000 for its erection, but it cost more. On the same side is the refectory, with an Ionic pediment in front, supported by pilasters. This hall is capable of accommodating three hundred persons at dinner.

The theatre stands on the south side, the front of which is decorated by a fine pediment supported by four Corinthian columns. The interior measures eighty feet by forty, and has a rich Mosaic ceiling in groined arches, supported by composite columns. The walls are ornamented with portraits, and on the west side is a fine monument to the memory of Dr. Baldwin, who bequeathed £80,000 to the University.

The Library forms the south side of the square to which it gives name, and was built of hewn stone in 1732. It consists of an extensive

centre, and two advanced pavillions, with a rich Corinthian entablature, crowned with a balustrade. The room which is appropriated to the books, is probably the finest of the kind in the empire, being two hundred and ten feet long, forty one broad, and forty high. Between the divisions of the shelves are fluted Corinthian columns, which support a spacious gallery of varnished oak: the columns are adorned with busts of distinguished characters, executed in white marble. The shelves contain more than 70,000 volumes of the best writers on various subjects. In the eastern pavillion is the Fagelian Library, which contains 27,000 volumes. It was the property of Mr. Fagel, Pensionary of Holland, and was purchased in 1794 for £8000. In the room over this, the manuscripts are deposited; among which there are some valuable documents relative to Irish history, with some in Greek, Arabic, and Persian, including the Greek manuscript of the New Testament, which was the possession of Montfortius, and a Greek commentary on the four Gospels, written in the ninth century. The Library is open for graduates and sworn mem-

bers; and strangers may be admitted to see it, if attended by a member. South of the Library is an elegantly-laid-out garden, to which none but the Fellows, Fellow-commoners and Masters have access.

To the north of the Library Square there is a third square, called Botany Bay, which is of greater dimensions than either of the other two. In a temporary building in this square is suspended the College bell, the largest and best toned in the kingdom. The exterior of this square presents a front of hewn stone to New Brunswick-street, ninety yards in length.

The Park, situated at the east side of the Library Square, contains upwards of thirteen English acres, and is planted with trees and laid out with gravel walks, for the relaxation of the students.

The Provost's house, situated to the south of the west front, is separated from Grafton-street by a spacious court; the front is of free-stone, richly embellished, and the interior is elegant and convenient.

On the east side of the Park, a new Anatomy House has been built, at the expense of

the University. It is 115 feet in length by 50 in breadth, and contains an Anatomical Lecture-room, thirty feet square; an Anatomical Museum, and three private rooms. The dissecting-room extends the whole length of the building, and is remarkably well arranged for the purpose. Among the curiosities contained in the museum, are some extraordinary preparations and skeletons; the most remarkable are those of the Irish giant M'Grath, whose height exceeded eight feet; and Clarke the ossified man, whose joints became bone so that they became immovable, except those of the ankle, and wrist, in consequence of which he died in a deplorable condition. In a small building behind the old anatomy-house may be seen the celebrated wax models of the human figure, presented to the University by the Earl of Shelbourne.

There is a Botanic Garden, belonging to the College, situated near Ball's-Bridge, containing three acres and a half, which is laid out for trees, shrubs, and herbaceous plants; and also a large collection of medical plants.

STATUE OF KING WILLIAM III.

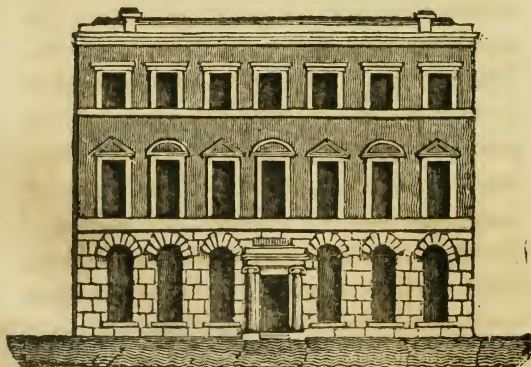
O! what have we got here? A man on horse-back, without bridle, stirrups, or whip. It is the statue of King William III. erected in 1701 by the citizens of Dublin, to commemorate the revolution in 1688. It was formerly customary to decorate it with orange ribbons, &c. on certain days, annually, and to fire over the statue, but the Roman Catholics having taken offence at this, the practice has been altogether discontinued. On several occasions the offended party expressed their indignation by mutilating the statue; in 1800, the sword and truncheon were torn from it, and other acts of violence committed upon it; and in 1805, on the eve of its decoration, after it had been painted, the figure was daubed over with a black greasy substance, which it was found very difficult to remove. College-green, where it stands, was formerly Hoggin-green, so called from the village Hogges, which was near this place. In 1146, Dermot Mac Murrough, King of Leinster, founded a nunnery in the vicinity of this green, which, with the village, is supposed to take its name from the Irish word *hoige*, the genitive





TRINITY COLLEGE.

Vide p. 99.



COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

Vide p. 109

case of *og*, a virgin, and would seem to imply the place of virgins. Hoggin-green extended from where Exchequer-street now stands, to the Liffey, and was the common place for the execution of criminals. Part of this green took the name of College-green, after the erection of the University in its vicinity. The citizens formerly exercised themselves on this green, at archery.

COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

This building was commenced in 1796, and in three years it was opened for the transaction of business. It stands on the site of the original Dublin Post Office, and part of Crown-alley. The front is of mountain granite, three stories high, and the exterior is plain but elegant. The basement is rustic, and in the centre is the door-case, supported by Ionic pillars.—The middle story contains seven windows, surmounted by alternate angular and circular pediments, and the summit of the front is finished by a handsome stone cornice. The hall, which is both spacious and lofty, is well adapted to the objects of the building. On the right side is

the Assurance and Notary-Public's Office ; and on the left, the Coffee-room, which is sixty feet by thirty-two, and is well supplied with foreign and domestic papers, and the various species of mercantile advertisements.

The middle story contains several elegant apartments ; one, in the front, is appropriated for a private subscription room ; behind which is a large room used as a Stock Exchange, where business is transacted daily. The remaining part of this story, and all the upper one, are appropriated as a hotel. Behind the building is a square, which contains the offices of the Marine and Commercial Insurance. The business connected with the Chamber of Commerce, is also transacted at the Commercial Buildings : the object of which is to promote the commercial and manufacturing interests of the City of Dublin, as well as to take cognizance of, and investigate such matters as affect the commerce and manufactures of Ireland in general.

ROYAL ARCADE.

This is an extensive and elegant building, erected on the site of the old Post Office in

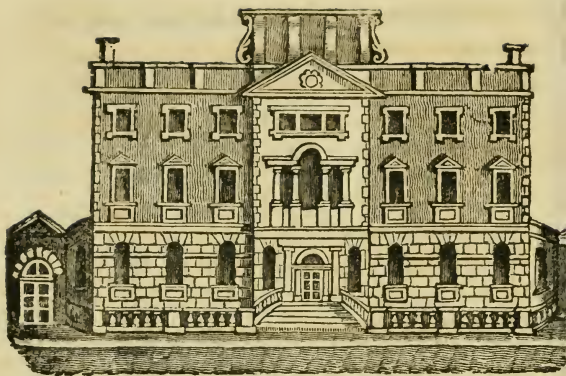
College-green, by Mr. Home, a private individual, who, though engaged in pursuits totally different from architecture, was the sole projector.

The under part is the Arcade, which contains thirty shops, well assorted with various kinds of merchandise laid out in a very tasteful manner. The first floor was intended for a Bazaar, and extends over the entire line of shops on both sides of the Arcade; and being connected at each end, forms a promenade. The roof is supported by two ranges of Grecian Doric columns, which gives it a noble and imposing effect. Communicating with the Promenade is a commodious suite of apartments, comprising ball, supper and card-rooms. Adjoining these is an extensive gallery, which is occupied a portion of the year for the works of Irish artists in painting, architecture, and sculpture. In another part of the building is the Sans Pareil Theatre, which is generally occupied by some amusing exhibition. The purchase and building of this handsome edifice cost the proprietor £16,000.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

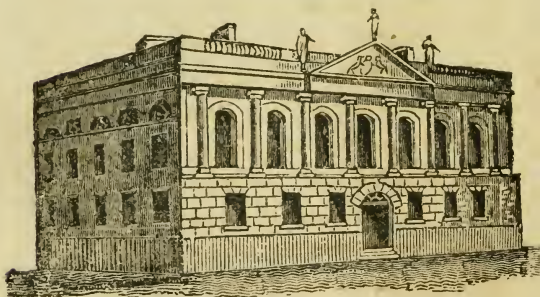
The original site of Saint Andrew's Church and cemetery, was on the south side of Dame-street, to the north of where Castle Market now stands. The present situation is about one hundred and thirty yards east of the former: here a church was erected in 1670, but it having fallen into decay, the present edifice, in imitation of St. Mary de Rotunda, at Rome, was erected in 1793. It is in the form of an ellipsis, whose major axis is eighty feet in length, and the minor sixty. The gallery is ornamented by seven large windows; in the eastern of which, there is a representation of little children coming to Christ; and in the western, is one of the flight into Egypt. On the south side of the ellipsis stand the pulpit and reading desk, over which rises the organ. The communion table in front, enclosed by a handsome semi-elliptical railing, forms one side of the oval area that occupies the centre of the church, which is beautifully floored with black and white stone. The pews are formed in the intervals between the passages which diverge from the centre of the ellipsis, as radii, and rise in the form of an





STAMP OFFICE.

Vide p. 113.



COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Vide p. 122.

amphitheatre. The gallery forms a graceful oval, nearly round the church, and is supported by fluted columns, with highly ornamented capitals. From the centre of the cieling, which displays both taste and elegance, the magnificent branch which formerly graced the House of Commons, is suspended by a gilt chain. The exterior is extremely uninteresting, presenting only a low vestibule of mountain granite, with urns on the wings, and on the centre a statue of St. Andrew, with his cross.

STAMP OFFICE.

The Stamp Office stands in William-street, and was formerly the residence of Lord Powerscourt: it was commenced in 1771, and completed for the moderate sum of £10,000. It was purchased by the Commissioners of Stamp Duties from his lordship, in 1811, for £15,000, and an equal sum has since been expended in building additions in the rear. It is built of mountain granite, and the front is approached by a flight of steps, which formerly led to a portico, supported on four doric pillars. Rustic arched windows, and doric entablature, enrich the first story, and in the centre of the second is a

Venetian window of the Ionic order. The windows in the attic are decorated by architraves in a very tasteful manner. The whole is surmounted by a quadrangular building, which serves for an observatory, and commands an extensive view of the Bay and adjacent country. The business of this department was first transacted in a confined situation, in Eustace-street.

CITY ASSEMBLY-HOUSE.

This building is situated in William-street, formerly Hoggin-lane, at the corner of Copinger's row. It was originally called the Exhibition-room, being erected by the artists of Dublin for the purpose of exhibiting their works. There is but one large room in this building, and in this the Commons assemble. The board of Aldermen meet in another apartment of the building, and quarter assemblies, election of city officers, and other matters relating to the corporation, are transacted here. The Court of Conscience is held in a large room under the assembly-room. The Ex-Lord Mayor is president of this court, a situation which brings him a considerable emolument.

CLARENDON-STREET CHAPEL.

This Chapel, which belongs to a convent of discalced Carmelites, is situated in Clarendon-street, and, except the Metropolitan Chapel is the largest in the city. Its exterior is plain, and the chapel is roomy, but the galleries are inconvenient. The clergymen of this establishment, have their studies and dormitories on the floor over the chapel. Before the building of this edifice, the friars of this order occupied an inconvenient building in the rear of the houses on the south side of Stephen-street, near Aungier-street.

MERCER'S HOSPITAL.

This Hospital, which stands at the south end of William-street, was given by Mrs. Mary Mercer in the year 1734, to be fitted up for the reception of the sick poor. At its first institution it contained only ten beds, but the number now amounts to fifty, the funds, however, do not permit more than forty of them to be occupied. The management of the affairs of this institution, which was incorporated by act of parliament in 1750, is intrusted to a committee of fifteen, chosen from among the governors, who meet the first and third Tuesday in each month, when two visitors are appointed.

The annual income exceeds £1,000, of which about £130 is furnished by subscription, £250 by profit rents, £450 by interest on money, the remainder by grand jury presentments, and occasional parliamentary grants. The medical officers are two physicians, and six surgeons; the latter visit daily, and a dispensary is attached.

PETER'S CHURCH.

The Parish Church of St. Peter's, the largest in Dublin, is situated on the west side of Aungier-street. It is a building of modern date, and is in the form of a cross. Both the exterior and interior of this church are divested of ornament, and present nothing to attract attention as a public building. The interior, however, is fitted up with neatness, and no church in the city is resorted to by a more fashionable congregation. In the south gallery there is a slab to the memory of Lieutenant-General Archibald Hamilton, who fought at the siege of Londonderry.

FRENCH-STREET CHAPEL.

This Chapel, which was built about the beginning of the present century, stands on the rear of the east side of French-street, and belongs

to the order of calced Carmelites. It is small, but convenient, and neatly fitted up. The clergy reside in a house attached to the chapel.

PLEASANTS' ASYLUM.

The charitable Mr. Pleasants bequeathed £15,000 for the purpose of establishing a female Orphan-house, for the daughters of respectable house holders. This asylum, which is situated on the west side of Camden-street, was opened in 1818, for twenty female orphans, solely Protestants, who are clothed, educated and maintained in a manner exceeding any thing of a similar description in the British empire. When they arrive at mature age, they receive a handsome portion, should they find a suitable partner.

BLACK MONDAY.

On crossing the canal at Charlemont-bridge, you come to Mount pleasant Crescent, Ranelagh, and Cullen's-wood, where the forces of the city were formerly mustered by the Lord Mayor on Easter Monday, commonly called *Black Monday* from the following circumstance:—The citizens of Dublin, had assembled at Cullen's-wood to amuse themselves, according to annual custom, on Easter Monday.

Having, as they thought, at that time fully subdued the Irish enemy, and not expecting an attack, they went unarmed. But the enemy, who were then lurking in the mountains, having been apprized of their intentions, concealed themselves in Cullen's-wood, and sallying out suddenly on the citizens, who were unprepared and fatigued with their amusements, they slew above five hundred of them. This event occurred on Easter Monday, 1209, and for ages after, the citizens marched out on that day with a black standard carried before them, and well armed, which proved a great terror to the Irish, and caused that day afterwards to be called Black Monday.

CONVENT OF ST. JOSEPH.

This convent, which is situated at Ranelagh, was established about thirty-seven years since, at which period the nuns removed to it from their former residence on Arran-Quay. The community consists of the prioress, fourteen professed choir nuns, and some lay sisters.

ST. STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

This square is the largest in the British empire, being nearly an English mile in circum-

ference. It was levelled and laid out in walks for the recreation of the citizens in the year 1670, and the soil being moist, a deep ditch was formed round it to carry off the water. A low wall formerly enclosed an area of twenty English acres, and immediately within the wall was a gravel walk lined with lime trees, separated from the interior square by the deep fosse already mentioned, which was a receptacle for every kind of nuisance. The inhabitants, however, empowered by an Act of Parliament, obtained a grant of it in fee farm from the corporation, whose property it is, at an annual rent of £300; since which time they have filled up the ditch, levelled the wall, and while the gravel walk is bounded on the inside by a handsome iron pallisade, it is separated from the street by granite pillars, connected by chains, and surmounted by lamp-posts. The area is tastefully laid down with plantations and walks, a great number of ever-greens and shrubs having been scattered through it. The equestrian statue, which you see in the centre, is that of George II. in a military habit: it was erected in 1758. Some ruffians, for the value of the metal of which this statue is formed, made an attempt once to carry part of it away, but were

detected by the watchmen, and obliged to decamp, after having cut off one leg of the horse with a saw

Around this area are many magnificent mansions, Mr. Whaly's, over the door of which you see a lion dormant, the late Lord Chancellor's, Lord Charleville's, Lord Ross's, the Archbishop of Dublin's, and Lord Plunkett's. The extreme irregularity of the buildings of Stephen's-green, is supposed by many persons to render the scene more picturesque.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

This institution, the first of the kind ever established in Ireland, is situated in Leeson-street, and was founded by Lady Arabella Denny in 1766, for unfortunate females, abandoned by their seducers, and rejected by their friends, who preferred a life of penitence and virtue to one of guilt and infamy. Since the death of her ladyship, her benevolent plans have been followed up by the ladies who have been governesses of the institution. The funds arise from subscriptions and the weekly receipts of the chapel, which contains about 700 persons, and is generally crowded to excess. The house is capable of receiving sixty penitents, and forty-eight

have been accommodated at one time. No candidate is admissible after the age of twenty. The period of probation is from two to three years, during which they are educated in every thing necessary to their present and eternal happiness. After this, a reconciliation is effected with their friends, or they are provided with the means of an honest livelihood. Upwards of eight hundred have been admitted since the commencement of the institution, and as far as their future progress in life could be traced, those who have been dismissed, have generally given evidence of a complete reformation.—This institution is much indebted to the benevolent Latouche family.

DONNYBROOK.

The road which crosses the canal at Leeson-street, leads to Donnybrook, celebrated for its annual fair, which continues for a week, where crowds constantly attend, and all kinds of amusements are exhibited. It commences on the 26th of August, and during the week, little business is done among the labouring classes of the metropolis.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

This building is situated on the west side of Stephen's-Green, at the corner of York-street, on the site of the Quakers' burying-ground, which was purchased for the purpose. The original building contains a spacious hall, a theatre, where lectures are delivered, capable of containing four hundred students, dissecting-room, two museums, and a collection of preparations. The front, looking to Stephen's-green, has been lately very much improved, under the direction of Mr. Murray, architect of the Board of Works. The basement story is rustic, and contains six windows, with the door in the centre, over which there is a fancy head. The second story has seven arched windows, with a column of the Doric order between each. On the tympanum are the king's arms, and on the apex is a statue of Esculapius, with Apollo on his right, and Hygeia on the left.

The first story, in the new part of the building, contains the examination hall, and ante-room; the former is very capacious. On the second story is the museum, which measures seventy-three feet by thirty-three, and is to be fitted up with cases. It is surrounded by a gal-

lery, with fancy iron railing. The ceiling of this room is divided into compartments, and supported by fluted Ionic columns, and has an enriched entablature, intersected by flying arches to form the lanterns. These improvements were executed for the sum of £7000, and the expense of the original building was about £40,000.—The Royal College of Surgeons was incorporated in 1784, and such have been the wisdom and liberality of its original regulations, that from that period surgical science has made rapid progress in Ireland. There are six professors, each of whom gives a full course of lectures on the professional science allotted to him. The gallery of the theatre is open for the public during the dissection of malefactors.

YORK-STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel was erected in 1808, and belongs to a very respectable class of professing Christians, denominated Independents, from their refusing to bear the name of any distinguished leader, and holding, that every congregation has in itself what is necessary for its own government. In doctrine they are Calvinists.

THE MANSION-HOUSE.

The Mansion-house, the residence of the Lord Mayor, is situated in Dawson-street, near the north side of Stephen's-green. It is a mean brick building, but contains some spacious apartments, well adapted to the convivial purposes to which they are appropriated. In some of the rooms are exhibited full-length portraits of several eminent and distinguished noblemen. In the garden, opposite the street, is an equestrian statue of George I. which was placed on Essex-bridge in 1720, from which it was taken in 1753, and erected where it now stands.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH.

This church stands in Dawson-street, near the Mansion-house, and though of modern erection, has nothing in its external appearance to recommend it to notice; the interior, however, is tastefully laid out, and comfortably fitted up. This parish formerly was a part of the antient parish of St. Bridget, and of the united parishes of St. Peter and St. Kevin, but was formed into a new parish by Act of Parliament, in 1707. A plan and estimate, for erecting an ornamental tower and spire to this church, has

been furnished by Mr. Murray, architect, which, if carried into execution, would add very much to the beauty of that part of the city. The expense is estimated at the moderate sum of £3000.

***SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE
EDUCATION OF THE POOR
OF IRELAND.***

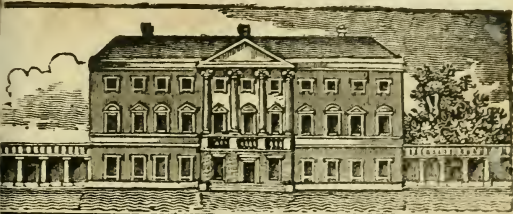
This society was formed in 1811: its object is the diffusion of a well-ordered and economical system of education among the poor, without any interference with their peculiar religious opinions; that all catechisms and books of religious controversy should be excluded from the schools, and the Scriptures read in them without note or comment. This plan was approved of by Parliament in 1815, and the sum of £6980 granted to build a model school in Kildare-street. A society for the publication of moral books at low prices, has been since united to the original society. The building comprises a depository for cheap books and stationery, and a model school capable of containing one thousand children. A great number of schools has been established through the country, under the patronage of this society, and which are supplied with teachers instructed at the model

school. Parliamentary aid is granted to this institution, and the committee report their proceedings to a general meeting, held annually for that purpose.

DUBLIN SOCIETY HOUSE.

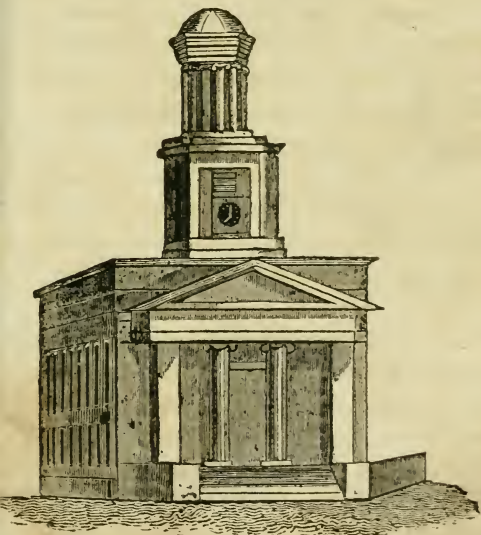
This spacious and elegant edifice, the repository of antiquities, minerals, and various articles connected with the fine arts, and the improvement of husbandry, is situated in Kildare-street, and was originally the town residence of the late Duke of Leinster, but was sold to the Dublin Society in 1815, for £20,000. A grand gateway of rustic masonry leads from Kildare-street into a spacious court, forming a large segment of a circle before the front, which is richly decorated by Corinthian columns, an entablature, pediment and balustrades, and the windows are all ornamented by architraves. On each side short Doric columns communicate with the chemical laboratory and lecture-rooms. In the rear of the building is a fine lawn, extending to Merrion-square, from which it is separated by a dwarf wall. The interior fully corresponds with the external magnificence of the edifice.

The hall, which is lofty, rising two stories, is ornamented with three quarter columns of the



DUBLIN SOCIETY-HOUSE.

Vide p. 126.



ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

Vide p. 131



Doric order, and a rich entablature. The ceiling is adorned with stucco decorations, richly embellished. The hall contains a copy of Apollo Belvidere, some models, and other matters of inferior importance. To the left is the entrance into the board-room, which extends the whole depth of the house, and is adorned with sixteen fluted Ionic columns, supporting a rich ceiling. This was originally the Duke's grand supper-room, and contains whole-length portraits of the Right Honorable John Foster, and of Mr. Kirwan the celebrated chemist; the speaker's chair which was in the Irish House of Commons, and a bust of his present majesty. In the secretary's office is a valuable collection of pictures, presented to the society by the late Thomas Pleasants, Esq.—he also presented to the museum two beautiful models of Chinese junks, composed of mother-of-pearl, which cost, in China, £800.

The Library, which is on the second story, contains upwards of ten thousand volumes on the fine arts, architecture, Irish history, natural history, agriculture and botany. It also contains seventeen volumes of manuscripts, collected by Walter Harris and Archbishop King.

The museum occupies the remaining part of this story, and consists of a suite of apartments,

in which the various collections are arranged, according to their respective classifications. In 1792, the society purchased, for the sum of £1350, the Leskean Museum, the property of Mr. Leske, professor of natural philosophy at Marburg, in Germany. It is divided into the mineral and animal kingdoms, of which the former is peculiarly valuable. This collection is subdivided into five parts; the first is intended to convey a knowledge of the language employed in mineralogy, by exhibiting the characters described: it contains five hundred and eighty specimens. The second consists of 3,268 specimens, and in it the more simple minerals are arranged according to their genera and species. The third, or geological collection, comprises 1100 specimens, and exhibits the minerals arranged according to their position and relative situation in the internal structure of the earth—among these are some admirable petrifications. The fourth, or geographical collection, has 1909 specimens, displayed in geographical order, beginning at the most distant parts of the world. The fifth, or economical collection, contains 474 specimens, arranged according to the different uses to which they may be applied. The animal museum is pecu-

liarily rich in shells, butterflies and beetles; the serpent tribe is also numerous, among which is the stuffed skin of the Boa Constrictor, originally twenty-four feet long. The number of birds and beasts is but few; among which are a lion, seven feet long, a lion-monkey, the pelican of the wilderness, a male and female golden pheasant, birds of paradise, and several others of beautiful plumage. Some idols, weapons of war, musical instruments, and other curiosities from the South Sea Islands, have been added to the collection, with some lavas, scorias, &c. from Vesuvius and other volcanoes. Among the late additions to the museum, are the skulls of a walrus and of a snow-white sea dolphin, the neck-bone of a large whale, the skin of the boa constrictor, which died on board the *Alceste* frigate after having swallowed two live goats. Sir Charles Giesecke is professor of mineralogy to the Dublin Society. His museum contains some valuable specimens collected on the continent, and various curiosities well worthy of attention.

The museum is open to the public from twelve to three o'clock, on Mondays and Fridays; and lectures on natural philosophy, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, mining, and the veterinary art,

are delivered at stated periods, to which the public are liberally invited.

This society was formed in 1731, and was incorporated in 1749. Private subscriptions and Parliamentary grants were the original sources of its support: in lieu of the former, each member pays fifty guineas at the time of his admission. The society originally held its meetings in Grafton-street, but in 1800 they erected an extensive edifice in Hawkins's-street, upon which they expended £60,000, before they purchased the premises which they now occupy.

MERRION-SQUARE.

The interior area of this square contains upwards of twelve English acres, tastefully laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, and enclosed by a handsome iron railing. The space between the railing and the houses is nearly twenty-four yards, which gives a fine effect to the noble buildings which surround it on three sides, the west being in a great measure open to the back lawn of the Dublin Society House. At the same side stands an ornamented fountain, with inscriptions to the memory of the Duke of Rutland, but it has been much mutilated.—The houses in this square being built in the

most elegant modern style, it is in general inhabited by persons of the first rank. This square is a very fashionable promenade on summer evenings.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHAPEL.

This chapel, which was opened for divine service last year, stands in Upper Mount-street, on the east side of Merrion-square. It is entered by an Ionian portico, with an enriched entablature and pediment, surmounted by a stone cupola of two stories. Its external appearance presents nothing very remarkable, or worthy of attention. The interior is neatly fitted up, and is generally crowded to excess.

HOUSE OF REFUGE, BAGGOT-ST.

This institution, the first of the kind ever established, owes its origin to the benevolence of the late Mrs. Theodosia Blachford, and was opened in 1802. Its object is to afford a temporary retreat and protection for such innocent females as are destitute of a home and shelter, during that interesting period of life when the world is new, and the mind unaware of its seductions. In 1814, the present commodious building was erected, and is conducted under

the superintendence of a committee of governesses. Such of the inmates as desire it are taught to read, and all of them instructed in religious knowledge. They are generally, employed in washing, mangling, plain-work, and other feminine labours.

FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE.

This square is situated to the east of Stephen's-green, and south of Merrion-square. It is much smaller than either, but excels both in neatness and elegance. The interior is laid out very tastefully with gravel walks, and planted with flowering shrubs and ever-greens. This square, which is only completed lately, is inhabited by some persons of the first distinction in the city.

SIR PATRICK DUN'S HOSPITAL.

This building, situated to the east of Merrion-square, near the Canal Docks, presents a handsome front of nearly sixty-five yards, consisting of a centre and two wings neatly ornamented. It is calculated to receive one hundred patients, and the wards are ventilated on the plan recommended by Mr. Howard. In the rear of the centre is a lecture-room, forty-two feet by

thirty-one, in which the professors lecture twice a week, on the cases of the patients, and explain the nature of their practice.

Sir Patrick Dun having bequeathed estates for establishing professorships in the College of Physicians, and other medical purposes, it was resolved, in 1800, to found this establishment, both as an asylum for the diseased poor, and as connected with the School of Physic, to afford the young student an opportunity of seeing the most critical diseases treated by experienced professors.

FLOATING CHAPEL.

To the east of Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital, in the Grand Canal Docks, the hull of a war vessel has been neatly fitted up as a chapel for the accommodation of seamen. The lower part is solely appropriated to seafaring men, and the gallery, which is carried entirely round the chapel, is for the reception of strangers. This establishment owes much to the exertions of the benevolent Admiral Oliver, who is one of the committee for the management of its affairs.

HIBERNIAN MARINE SCHOOL.

This building is situated on Sir John Rogerson's quay, and was opened in 1777, by charter,

for maintaining, educating, and apprenticing the orphans and children of decayed seamen, in the royal navy and merchants' service. The centre and two wings, of which the edifice consists, extend about one hundred and thirty feet in front. The wings contain the chapel and school-room, each being fifty-one feet by twenty-six. The course of instruction comprises reading, writing, arithmetic, navigation, and the principles of the Christian religion. The boys are rarely admitted under the age of nine years, and are immediately clothed in naval uniform. The funds of this establishment arise from casual benefactions, and Parliamentary grants. The expense of the building amounted to £6,600.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.

This is a large plain building, and stands in Mark-street, near Townsend-street. The parish, to which it belongs, was taken from St. Andrew's parish, by Act of Parliament, in 1707. The foundation was laid in 1729, but owing to the want of funds, it was not completed for upwards of thirty years. The site was given by Mr. John Hansard.

WESTMORELAND, OR LOCK HOSPITAL.

This is an extensive building situated in Townsend-street, and is capable of containing three hundred patients. It was opened in 1792 for the reception of persons in indigent circumstances afflicted with the venereal complaint. Both sexes were formerly admitted as patients, but it is now exclusively appropriated to females. Trusses are distributed to the ruptured poor twice a week, at this establishment. Its annual expense is supported entirely by parliamentary grants.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The first plays performed in Dublin were exhibited in Hoggin-green as we have already stated. In the reign of Elizabeth, the ball-room at the Castle was converted into a theatre, where the nobility performed. In 1635, a theatre was erected in Werburgh-street, by John Ogilby, at his own expense, which was shut up during the rebellion of 1641, and never again opened. In 1662, another theatre was built in Smock-alley, which, about nine years after, fell upon the audience, and killed and wounded several of them. This suspended the-

atrical amusements for a number of years, but the theatre in Smock-alley was at length repaired. In 1734, another theatre was opened in Aungier-street, and soon after a third in Rainsford-street. At the same time there existed Ward's theatre in Dame-street, Madame Violante's in Fownes's-street, a Music-Hall in Crow-street, and Aston's Medley in Patrick's Close; making seven places of amusement of this nature, supported in Dublin.

In 1758, a theatre was erected on the foundation of the Music-Hall, in Crow-street, formerly the site of an Augustine Monastery, founded in 1259, by the ancestors of the Duke of Tirconnell. This theatre was finished with great taste and elegance, and was capable of containing two thousand persons, but was shut up in 1820, and is now in ruins.

The present structure stands in Hawkins's-street, and was formerly occupied by the Dublin Society. It was fitted up for dramatic representations with astonishing rapidity, and opened in January 1821. It presents to the eye the shape of a horse-shoe, and is well constructed for the accommodation of spectators. The general appearance of the interior is beautiful. The centre of the ceiling is divided by gilded mouldings into compartments, and ornamented by

a harp. The stage is capacious and commanding, and the scenery is executed in a style of superior excellence.

TOWNSEND-STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel is situated in a yard on the north side of Townsend-Street, and is supposed to stand on the site of the Steyne Hospital, which was erected by Henry De Loundres, Archbishop of Dublin, about the year 1220. The parochial duties are performed by seven officiating clergymen.

CORN EXCHANGE.

This building was commenced in 1816, and completed at an expense of £22,000, which was in part defrayed by a duty on all entries of merchandize, and the remainder by subscription shares. It stands on Burgh-quay, and is built of mountain granite, the front to the river consisting of two stories, with a rustic basement. The interior consists of a large hall, which is 130 feet by 70. The central ceiling is supported by six metal pillars of the Tuscan order, with massive pilasters at the angles. This colonnade supports a cornice, over which is a range of windows reaching to the roof, which light the hall. Behind the colonnade are four aisles, two

of which are lighted by lanterns in the ceiling, and at each end are two spacious apartments, intended for coffee and committee-rooms. The samples of corn are exhibited on tables in the hall, which are let. In this building the Roman Catholic Association holds its meetings.

EBENEZER CHAPEL.

This house was built by some of the members of York-street Chapel, from which they seceded, a few years back. It stands on the east side of D'Olier-street, and its members are Independents.

The greater part of the space east of D'Olier-street, included between Gt. Brunswick-street and the river, as far as Ringsend-bridge, was formerly under the dominion of the water; and previous to its being built on, was excellent meadow ground.

Westmoreland-street stands on the site of College-lane, and leads to Carlisle-bridge, from which the prospect is truly sublime. On the west are seen the Metal-bridge, Essex-bridge, with a distant view of the Four Courts and the Wellington Testimonial; while to the eastward the Custom-House rises in magnificent grandeur, and the harbour is seen crowded with vessels of various burdens.

CHAPTER XI.

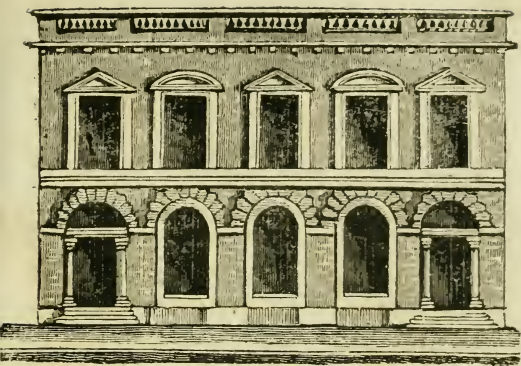
SECOND PERAMBULATION—SOUTH-WEST
QUARTER OF THE CITY.

THE ground on which Fownes's-street, Crow-street, Eustace-street and Temple-bar now stand was formerly occupied by gentlemen's houses and gardens; but when the city began to be enlarged eastward, those houses were demolished, and converted into streets, which take their names from the respective gentlemen who had previously been the occupants; such as Chancellor Eustace, John Crow, and Alderman Fownes, &c. The space now occupied by Fleet-street, Sycamore-alley, Crane-lane, and Essex-street, was recovered from the river, and Dame-street was built on the north side only, as far as George's-lane. So late as the year 1534, there was a small harbour near Dame's-gate, where it is recorded Archbishop Allan embarked with intent to sail to England, to avoid the fury of Thomas Fitzgerald; but the vessel having been driven on shore near Clontarf, he went to Artane, where he was discovered and inhumanly murdered by his enemies.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

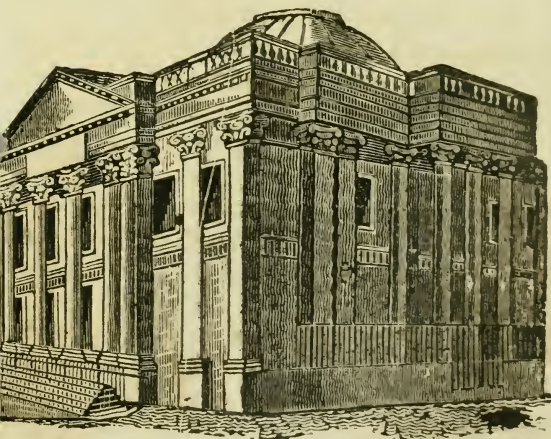
This building is, perhaps, the most elegant structure of the kind in Europe. It stands on Cork-hill, in the centre of the city, near the Castle, and commands a pleasing prospective view along Parliament-street, Essex-bridge, and Capel-street. The form of this beautiful edifice is nearly a square of one hundred feet, having three of its sides of Portland stone, in the Corinthian order, crowned by a dome in the centre of the building. The north and west parts are nearly similar in appearance, each having a range of six columns, with their correspondent pilasters and entablatures; but the former has a noble pediment highly decorated. In this front, between the columns, are three entrances, with elegant iron gates hung to Ionic columns, over which are the windows, richly ornamented by architraves, &c. A fine balustrade interrupted only by the pediment, runs round the top of the building. A large flight of steps leads to the entrance, round which is a handsome iron railing.

The interior of this edifice possesses great architectural beauty; twelve composite fluted columns support the dome, which form a circular



CORN EXCHANGE.

Vide p. 137.



ROYAL EXCHANGE.

Vide p. 140.



walk in the centre of the ambulatory; the entablature over these columns is splendidly enriched, and above it are twelve elegant circular windows. The ceiling of the dome is decorated with stucco ornaments, in Mosaic taste, divided into small hexagonal compartments, and in the centre is a large window which illuminates most of the building. Opposite the north entrance, on a white marble pedestal, stands a statue, in brass, of George III. which cost seven hundred guineas. Semi-pilasters of the Ionic order extend to upwards of half the height of the columns, and above them is an entablature, over which are elegant festoons of drapery, and other decorations. The floor of the ambulatory is beautifully inlaid, particularly the centre, and at each extremity of the north side are oval geometrical stair-cases, enlightened by flat oval lanterns in the ceiling. In a niche on the west stair-case, is a beautiful pedestrian white marble statue of Doctor Lucas. A coffee-room extends from one stair-case to the other, and is lighted by windows in the north front, and by two oval lanterns in a covered ceiling richly ornamented. On the west is a large room where the committee of merchants and commissioners of bankrupts meet. To the south are

the housekeeper's apartments, and on the east is an apartment appropriated to the use of the Commissioners of Wide Streets. This magnificent building was commenced in 1769, and opened in 1779. The entire expense was about £40,000, of which £13,000 was granted by Parliament, and the remainder defrayed by lotteries, conducted by the merchants. Cork-hill, on which this building stands, took its present name from a house erected there by the first Earl of Cork. The garden attached to this house, was formerly the church-yard of St. Mary les Dames.

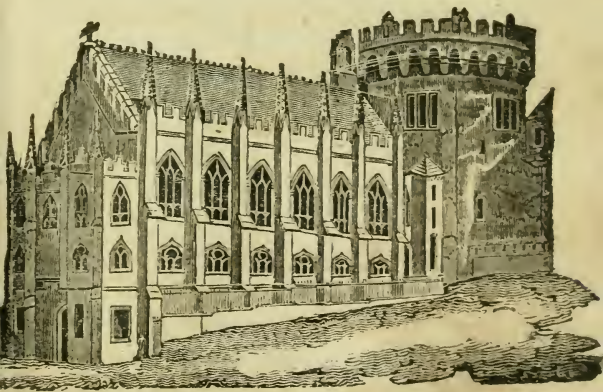
THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

This edifice is generally supposed to have been commenced in 1205, and finished in 1220. It was originally intended to be a fortress to secure the English interest in Ireland, and was deemed a place of considerable strength. The entrance from the city on the north side was by a draw bridge, placed between two strong round towers from Castle-street, the westward of which remained to the year 1766. A portcullis, armed with iron, between these towers, served as a second defence, in case the bridge should be surprised by an enemy. A high



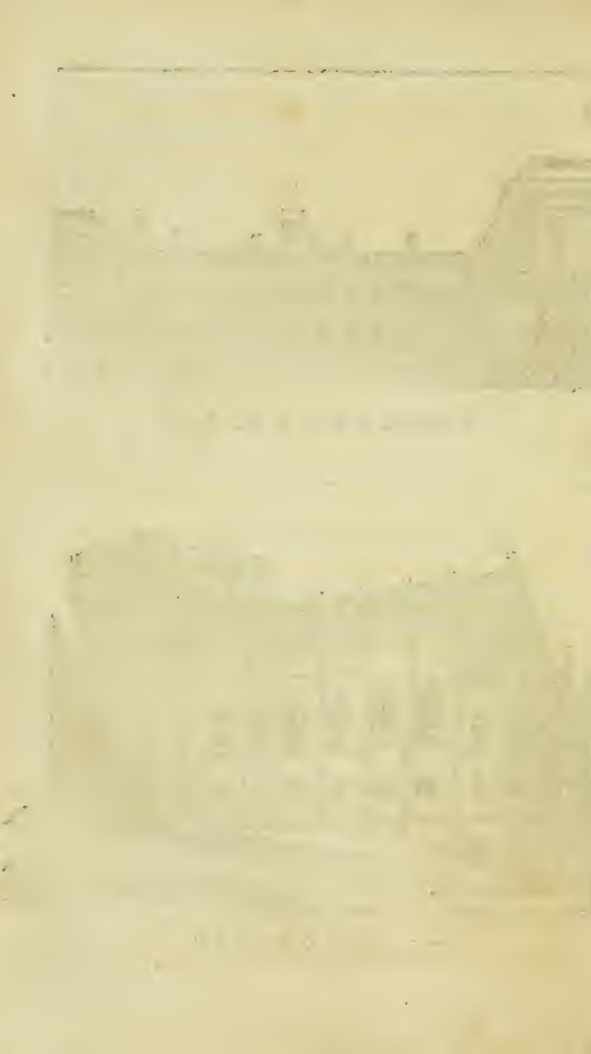
CASTLE OF DUBLIN.

Vide p. 142.



CASTLE CHAPEL.

Vide p. 146.



curtain extended from the western tower to Cork Tower, from which the wall was continued of equal height to Bermingham Tower. This tower was afterwards used as a state prison for criminals, but in 1775, it was taken down, and the present one erected on its site. From this another high curtain extended to the Wardrole Tower, from which the wall was carried to Store-house Tower, near Dame's-gate, and from thence it was continued to the eastern gateway tower, at the entrance of the Castle.

This fortress was originally encompassed with a broad and deep moat, which has long since been filled up. In the walls were sally-ports, one towards Ship-street, which was closed up in 1663, after the discovery of Jephson and Blood's conspiracy. The other afforded a passage to the back yard and out-offices north of the Wardrobe Tower, and remained until the curtain on that side was taken down, to make room for a new pile of buildings, where the council-chamber and a new range of offices for the secretaries stand.

The Castle did not become the seat of government until the reign of Queen Elizabeth: previous to that time, the chief governors sometimes

held their court at the Archbishop's palace, St. Sepulchre, or at Thomas-court, but more frequently at the Castle of Kilmainham. In 1559 a tempest having injured this building, Queen Elizabeth ordered the Castle of Dublin to be repaired for the reception of the chief governors, and the work was completed in 1567, from which period it has continued to be the town residence of the Viceroy.

The Castle of Dublin is divided into two courts, the upper and lower. The former, which contains the apartments of the Lord Lieutenant, is a quadrangle, about ninety-three yards long and forty-three broad, with the buildings on every side uniform. Over the principal entrance from Cork-hill, there is an excellent statue of Justice, and over the other gate, one of Fortitude. The apartments of the Viceroy occupy the entire of the south side, and part of the east end, the remainder of the court is occupied by the apartments and offices of the chief secretary and various officers of the household.

The grand approach to the viceregal apartments is a colonnade, over which is the presence chamber, furnished with a throne and canopy,

covered with crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gold lace and gilt carved-work. From a rich stucco ceiling, an elegant glass lustre is suspended, which cost £270.

The ball-room, or Saint Patrick's-hall, attracts particular attention. This noble apartment, which is eighty-two feet long, forty-one broad, and thirty-eight high, is decorated by some fine paintings, particularly the ceiling, the flat of which is divided into three compartments, an oblong rectangle at each end, and a circle in the middle. In one of the rectangles, Saint Patrick is represented converting the Irish to Christianity; and in the other, Henry II. seated under a canopy, receives the submission of the Irish chieftains. In the circle, George III. is seen supported by Liberty and Justice, while various allegorical representations allude to the happy effects resulting to this country from his auspicious reign.

The lower court is larger than the upper, but more irregular in form, and inferior in appearance. On the north side are the Treasury, the Hanaper, Register, and Auditor General's Office. The Ordnance Office, which is a mo-

dern building, stands at the east end, where there is an arsenal with an armoury containing a great number of arms.

On the east side there is a small lawn, adorned with trees and shrubs, called the Castle garden, with which the viceregal apartments communicate by a large flight of steps from the terrace before the garden front.

By a late act of Parliament, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland is entitled to £30,000 yearly salary. The household of his Excellency consists of a private secretary, steward, comptroller, gentleman usher, chamberlain, and master of the horse, with several gentlemen of the bed-chamber, gentlemen at large, chaplains, aides-de-camp, pages, and a company of battle-axe guards. His Excellency, the Marquis of Anglesea, is the present Viceroy.

CASTLE CHAPEL.

The first stone of this beautiful edifice was laid in 1807, and it was opened for divine service on Christmas-day, in 1814, at an expence of £42,000. The chapel, which is seventy-three feet long, and thirty-five broad, is raised

of common Irish black stone. The exterior is ornamented with ninety heads, including all the sovereigns of England. They are formed of dark blue marble from Tullamore, which, for susceptibility of expression and durability, is not inferior to the finest statuary marble. The entrance on the north side is surmounted by a fine bust of St. Peter holding a key, and above it, over a window, a bust of Dean Swift. Above the entrance on the east, are busts of St. Patrick and Brian Boru, King of Ireland, and over them is that of the Virgin Mary. A monastic battlement ornaments the door-way, which is pointed, and over it is the great east window, richly decorated with Gothic foliage. The gable terminates above in a rich antique cross, and at each angle are square towers rising to the height of the roof.

The interior is beautiful in the extreme, and consists of a choir, without nave or transept, finished in the richest style of Gothic architecture. The sides are supported by buttresses, springing from grotesque heads, and ornamented with rich foliage. Between the buttresses are pointed windows, surmounted by labels.

The east window, over the communion table, is adorned with a representation of Christ before Pilate, in stained glass, finely executed. The compartments beneath this piece are filled with the four Evangelists. The roof is supported by six clustered pillars on each side, terminating with capitals covered with foliage. The ceiling is formed of groined arches springing from grotesque heads of modelled stucco; it is richly ornamented, and painted in imitation of stone. In the gallery, on the right, is a throne for the Lord Lieutenant, and one opposite for the Archbishop. In the centre pannel of the front of the organ loft, the king's arms are neatly carved, and on either side those of the Dukes of Bedford and Richmond; from these are placed alternately the arms of all the Viceroy's of Ireland, since the earliest period. The pulpit rests on a shaft issuing from an open Bible; and the pannels are enriched with the arms of the monarchs, Henry, Elizabeth, Edward, and William, who were the great supporters of the Reformation, together with those of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland.

RECORD TOWER.

This tower, which stands in the lower Castle-yard, was erected in 1775, on the site of Birmingham Tower, and fitted up as a repository for preserving the ancient records of the kingdom, as, from the period of the Conquest, much evil had arisen from the want of a secure place for the public records of Ireland. It contains offices for the secretary, sub-commissioners, clerks, surveyor-general, &c. and the greatest regularity is observed in the arrangement and preservation of the valuable documents committed to their care. Among these documents is the celebrated Down Survey, consisting of thirty-one folios of actual surveys of the lands forfeited in Ireland, by the rebellion of 1641, executed under the direction of Sir William Petty. Of the thirty-two counties, only Galway and Roscommon, with a part of Mayo, and a few baronies, were omitted. This survey was deposited in the surveyor-general's office, in Essex-street, which was consumed by fire in 1711, when some of the maps were totally destroyed, and others much injured.

On passing from the Castle, through Little Ship-street, a part of the city wall is seen on the right side, next Hoey's court, where the house in which Dean Swift resided is still pointed out.

ST. WERBURGH'S CHURCH.

This parish, previous to the English invasion, was called the Parish of St. Martin, and the church stood close to the city wall at Ship-street. The old parish church of St. Werburgh was erected near the site of the church of St. Martin. In 1715, the old church was so decayed that it became necessary to build a new one, and, to carry this into effect, commissioners were appointed to superintend the erection of the building; but this church was destroyed by fire in 1754, and four years after it was rebuilt in its present beautiful form. The first story is ornamented with six Ionic pilasters, with their entablatures, a grand entrance in the Doric order, and two side doors. The second story is of the Corinthian order, crowned by a pediment. Here the steeple assumes the form of a square, enriched on each side by two composite pillars with their pedestals and entablatures. A

spire surmounted the whole, which has been taken down from apprehensions of its insecurity. The steeple and spire being one hundred and sixty feet high, and placed on an elevated situation, formed one of the principal ornaments of the city. The interior of the church is eighty feet by fifty-two. A range of Doric pillars, with their entablatures, supports the gallery; and under the organ, which is one of the most elegant in the city, is a seat for the Lord Lieutenant.

ST. BRIDE'S CHURCH.

The ancient church of this parish was built previous to the English invasion. The present edifice was erected in 1684. It is seventy-two feet by forty, with its east gable in Bride-street, and what was intended for its front, stretches along Bride's-alley. The exterior is uninteresting, but the interior is lightsome, well ventilated, and comfortably fitted up for the accommodation of its congregation.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The original church of the parish of Saint John, was built in 1168, and was a prebend of Christ Church; but having fallen into decay, it

was rebuilt about the beginning of the sixteenth century. The present church was built by Parliamentary grants, made in 1767 and 1771. It is a handsome building, with a front of mountain granite, the pediment of which is supported by four Corinthian columns, between which there are three circular arched windows. The interior is lighted by a number of circular arched windows, in flank-walls.

CHAPEL OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. JOHN.

This chapel stands on the site of the old theatre, on the east side of Smock-alley, and west of Lower Exchange-street; to each of which it presents a front of hewn mountain stone, in the Gothic style of architecture, but with very little ornament. The interior is handsomely laid out and decorated, and the ornaments are all in the same style as the exterior of the building. This was formerly the smallest Roman Catholic parochial district in Dublin, but it has been lately extended.

ST. NICHOLAS'S CHURCH.

The ancient church of this parish was built by Donat, Bishop of Dublin, the first of the

Ostmen that was raised to that dignity. The present church, which stands in Nicholas-street, was erected in 1707. Its front is of hewn stone, and, if placed in a favourable situation, would make a respectable appearance, but it is almost hidden by the houses which are built against it, while the narrowness of the street prevents it from being seen to advantage.

CHRIST CHURCH.

This ancient edifice was erected in the year 1038, by Sitricus, King of the Ostmen, and Donat, Bishop of Dublin, for secular canons; but, in 1163, they were changed into canons regular, of the order of Arras, by Laurence O'Toole, Archbishop of Dublin. An episcopal palace was built near it, by Donat, on the site of the late Four Courts. After the surrender of Dublin to the English, the church was enlarged, and, in addition to the chapels of Saint Nicholas on the north side of the cathedral, and that of Saint Michael, afterwards converted into a parochial church, other chapels were erected. This church is in the form of a long cross, but nothing remains of the original nave except the northern wall of the great aisle, and ruins of the northern side aisle, from which it appears

that the whole, when entire, was not deficient of architectural beauty. Its length, from the western entrance to the transept, is one hundred and three feet, its breadth twenty-five, and that of the side aisle thirteen. The nave and side aisles were richly decorated with the various ornaments of Gothic architecture. In 1562, the south wall and roof fell to the ground, and were afterwards repaired, but without any kind of ornaments.

Against the southern wall are some handsome monuments, among which there is one to Strongbow, who is represented in armour, and part of a female figure at his side, said to be his wife Eva. There is a very beautiful monument consecrated to the memory of Thomas Prior, Esq. who spent his life in unwearied efforts to promote the welfare of his native country. Two boys are represented standing beneath the bust, one weeping, while the other points to a bass-relief of Minerva, leading the Arts towards Hibernia.

On the north side of the communion table is a fine monument to the Earl of Kildare, representing the relict of the deceased, with the Earl, afterwards Duke of Leinster, and his sister, mourning over the body of their father;

the figures are elegantly sculptured in white marble, and there is an appropriate inscription on the pedestal. There are some other monuments worthy of attention, and two statues of Charles I. and II. with some curious ancient inscriptions.

The choir measures one hundred and five feet by twenty-eight, and is without architectural ornament. The throne and stalls are of varnished oak in the Gothic style, neatly carved, and the galleries are supported by Corinthian and Ionic columns. The organ is well-toned, and the choir service performed in a superior manner.

The steeple, which is an ordinary square tower without a spire, is erected over the intersection of the aisles on firm arches, supported by strong pillars of hewn stone.

The Prior of Christ Church had formerly a seat in Parliament, but in 1541, Henry VIII. converted the priory and convent into a deanery and chapter. The vaults under Christ Church were erected by the Ostmen merchants as a depository for their wares, many ages before that people took the City of Dublin.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

The ancient church of St. Michael was originally erected by Donat, Bishop of Dublin, shortly after Christ Church. St. Michael's was erected into a parish church early in the fifteenth century, by Archbishop Talbot. The present edifice, which stands in High-street, occupies only a part of the site of the ancient church. It is a small but neat structure, built in the Gothic style of architecture, handsomely fitted up within, but void of all external ornament. The steeple alone remains of the former building, which has been repaired, and pinacles erected on its angles.

ST. AUDEON'S CHURCH.

This edifice, situated near Corn-market, was erected before the English invasion, and is constructed of common quarry stone, with a steeple at the west end, in which there is a good ring of bells. Its external appearance has lately been much improved, but the interior is gloomy and inelegant. In the year 1670, the spire of this church was rebuilt. There are some monuments of antiquity to be met here, but the dates and inscriptions on most of them are difficult to decipher.

BRIDGE-STREET CHAPEL.

The Roman Catholic Chapel of St. Audeon's parish, is situated in a yard at the east side of Bridge-street, to which there is attached a house for the clergymen. These concerns formerly belonged to the Dominicans.

ADAM AND EVE CHAPEL.

This chapel, which belongs to a Franciscan convent, has a front in Cook-street. It is an old building, in good repair, and well fitted up for the accommodation of its congregation.

USHER'S-QUAY MEETING-HOUSE.

It is said that this congregation was formed in 1695. The building stands in a yard off Usher's-quay, and has male and female charity schools attached to it. These schools are supported chiefly by permanent funds.

MENDICITY ASSOCIATION.

This society was formed in 1818, during the general prevalence of famine and fever, and, after contending with many difficulties, its utility has so risen in public estimation, as to afford hopes of its permanence. The paupers are divided into classes, and such as are able to work

are paid according to their labours. The aged and infirm are fed, lodged, and clothed, and the sick and maimed are sent to appropriate hospitals, or receive medical attendance at their own habitations. Schools and work-rooms are attached, in which the children are educated and initiated into useful employments.

The Association originally occupied the Dublin Society premises in Hawkins's-street, and afterwards an extensive concern in Copper-alley, from which they have removed to Moira House, on Usher's-island. This valuable institution is supported by voluntary contributions, and, by its exertions has cleared the streets of lazy and importunate vagrants, while it has introduced to habits of industry and morality, and restored to society as sound members, thousands who, but for this meritorious association, had continued to infest the community as mendicants, or perhaps worse characters.

FOUR COURTS MARSHALSEA.

This building stands near Thomas-street, and is much too small for the number of prisoners confined in it, as debtors, who are desirous to receive the benefit of the maintenance and insolvent acts, must be admitted from all parts of Ireland. The building is one hundred and

eighty feet by one hundred and twenty, and is divided into two court yards. In the upper are the marshal's house, deputy's apartments guard-room and common hall, over the latter of which are the rooms of the prisoners. In the lower court are a chapel, infirmary, and ball-court. A new yard has been added, with an additional building, where the poorer prisoners have apartments with beds rent free, and, in cases of great indigence, they are supplied with bread.

FRANCIS-STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel stands on the site of the old Franciscan Abbey, on the east side of Francis-street. It is an old, but firm building, and is resorted to by a large congregation. The clergymen have a residence adjoining the chapel.

PLUNKET-ST. MEETING-HOUSE.

This seems to have been the first regular congregation of Independents in Dublin, and was formed in 1774. This place is generally much crowded.

BAPTIST MEETING-HOUSE.

This religious community was established in Dublin about 1650; the first of this persuasion

having come over to Ireland shortly after Cromwell's conquests. The present house, in Swift's-alley, was built in 1738, on the site of the former house. They hold the doctrine of adult baptism by immersion.

MEATH-STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel was opened in 1782. It stands at the rear of the houses on the east side of Meath-street, opposite Hanbury-lane, and is a handsome octagonal building, with a gallery extending along five of its sides. The former chapel of this parish stood in Bridgefoot-street, at the corner of Mass-lane.

ST. CATHERINE'S CHURCH.

This church stands in Thomas-street, and was originally built in 1105. The present church was erected in 1769, and has a front of mountain granite in the Doric order : four semi-columns, with an entablature enriched by triglyphs, are surmounted by a noble pediment in the centre. The entablature, which is continued the entire length of the front, is supported at each extremity by two pilasters. In the centre, between the columns, is an Ionic arched door,

with a circular pediment, and in the intermediate space between the columns and the pilasters are two series of well-proportioned circular-headed windows. On each side of the pediment is a handsome stone balustrade. The interior of the church is eighty feet by forty-nine. Eight Corinthian pillars rise from the galleries, on which the roof seems to rest, though in fact it extends from wall to wall without any intermediate support. The communion table is decorated by composite columns, interspersed with stucco ornaments. This church possesses much architectural beauty.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH.

The former parish church of St. James was built previous to the time of the English invasion. The present is a modern structure, standing within the cemetery, at the rear of the houses on the north side of James's-street, and is devoid of external decoration. In the year 1196, King John made a grant of this parish to the Abbey of St. Thomas, for the support of the poor. At a subsequent period the parish was divided into two distinct parishes, when the chapel of St. Catherine became a parish church.

ST. JAMES'S CHAPEL.

The chapel of this parish is situated at the rear of the houses on the east side of Watling-street. It is an old building, with a large house for the accommodation of the clergymen by whom the duties are performed.

FOUNDLING HOSPITAL.

This building was erected in 1704, and stands at the west end of James's-street. It was originally an asylum for lunatics, common beggars, and poor children of every description, but other hospitals having been established for the indigent and diseased, it became wholly appropriated to the foundling department. This hospital affords a comfortable asylum for infants from the earliest period of their existence, where they receive an education which prepares them to go abroad into the world.

The preservation of exposed children is a most laudable charity, and must be the means of rescuing many infants from destruction. Formerly children were received at all times, without any inquiry, a cradle being placed at the gate for their reception; but this facility of admittance having been removed, the number now received is very limited, and under considerable restrictions.

The front of the hospital extends nearly four hundred feet, having a large area where the boys exercise, and the girls have a similar one in the interior. The dining hall is one hundred and twenty feet by forty, and is furnished with forty tables, capable of accommodating twelve hundred children. In the centre of the building is the chapel, and in a detached situation is a well-ventilated infirmary, which contains one hundred and forty-four single beds. The number of children on the establishment was formerly from six to seven thousand, and the annual expense between £30,000 and £40,000, defrayed by Parliamentary grants, and a tax on all the houses in Dublin. It was a scene calculated to inspire emotions of the purest delight in the breast, to see such a number of children, who had been snatched perhaps from death, enter the hall at the hour of dinner, and after having partaken, with evident satisfaction, of their comfortable meal, and sung a hymn, return in regular order to their respective avocations. The number on the establishment has been lately very much diminished, and is not, probably, more than two thousand at present.

SWIFT'S HOSPITAL.

The celebrated Dean Swift, who died in 1745, bequeathed £11,000, which was nearly the whole of his property, for the purpose of founding an hospital for lunatics and ideots. With the addition of some other charitable donations, and grants from Parliament, this benevolent object was carried into effect in 1757. It is situated on the north side of Bow-lane, is capable of accommodating one hundred and seventy-seven patients, and is a substantial well-built edifice, extending one hundred and forty-seven feet in front. It consists of six wards, occupying two long parallel buildings, three hundred and twenty-seven feet by thirty-three each. The cells are twelve feet by eight, and there is no communication between the male and female patients. There are, besides these, nineteen apartments for chamber boarders, who pay each an hundred guineas per annum, and have each a servant for their exclusive use. There are also accommodations for forty-eight ward boarders, who pay sixty guineas per annum each. The patients are permitted, at proper times, to walk in the gardens, and some improvements have been made which contribute much to the

comfort of the unfortunate inmates. The annual expenditure of this establishment is above £5000.

STEVENS'S HOSPITAL.

This edifice stands on the south side of the Liffey, near Swift's Hospital, and was commenced in 1720. Doctor Richard Stevens having bequeathed an estate of £750 per annum to his sister, Griselda Stevens, to be vested in the hands of trustees after her decease, for the purpose of founding an hospital for curable poor persons; during her lifetime, to fulfil her brother's intentions, she commenced the present building, but the plan proving too expensive for the endowment, the sum of £1400 was obtained by public subscription, which enabled the governors to complete the edifice at an expense of £16,000. It forms a spacious square of two hundred and thirty-three feet by two hundred, having in the centre an area surrounded by a piazza, leading to the different parts of the building, which is capable of receiving three hundred patients. The chapel is a convenient structure, and for the support of the chaplain considerable bequests were left by the celebrated Stella, and Doctor Sterne, Bishop of Clogher. There

is a library attached, for the use of the chaplain and medical gentlemen belonging to the hospital—the books are the bequest of Doctor North. In the west front is a theatre for surgical operations. The annual income of this institution is about £2,500 per annum, besides a parliamentary grant of £1,500.

ROYAL HOSPITAL, KILMAINHAM.

This hospital, which was established for disabled and worn-out officers and soldiers, was commenced in 1680, and opened for the reception of invalids in 1684, at an expense of £23,559. It forms a rectangle of three hundred and six feet by two hundred and eighty-eight, with an area in the centre laid out in grass-plots and gravel walks, and nearly surrounded with a piazza. The centre of the north front is decorated with Corinthian pillars, and an entablature, over which is a handsome steeple. The interior is fitted up with neatness and simplicity. The dinining-hall is one hundred feet by forty-five, and the lower part of the walls is decorated with a variety of military weapons, fancifully arranged. The upper part, on three sides, is ornamented with portraits. There is a chapel attached, which has a variety of ornaments in

Irish oak, richly carved, and a coved ceiling, highly decorated in stucco. The hospital contains accommodations for four hundred men. A fine military road leads from the building to Usher's-island, where it is entered through a grand Gothic gateway, from which the prospective view of the rural scenery in the back ground has a very romantic appearance.

KILMAINHAM GOAL.

This is the prison of the County of Dublin, and receives both debtors and felons. The building is enclosed by a lofty wall, and consists of two quadrangles, in which are apartments for the governor, a chapel, infirmary, work-room, common hall, and fifty-two cells. It is well ventilated and accommodated with spacious yards.

HOUSE OF RECOVERY, CORK-ST.

This useful institution was erected in 1804, by subscriptions and a parliamentary grant, for the reception of the poor, suffering under contagious fever. It is situated in a field of about three acres, and is composed of two parallel buildings of one hundred and sixteen feet by thirty-five, of which the eastern contains the

sick, and the western the convalescent. The number of persons received, during a period of sixteen years after its establishment, amounted to 40,629.

STOVE TENTER-HOUSE.

This most useful monument of private munificence was erected in 1815, by Thomas Pleasants, Esq. whose name will ever grace the annals of the Irish metropolis. Its object is to prevent the inconveniences to which the poor weavers were exposed in wet weather, when many thousands of them were deprived of employment, frequently for several weeks together. It is situated in Brown-street, at the rear of the Weaver's-square, and consists of a long edifice of three stories, surmounted in the centre with a cupola and spire, and ornamented at each end with the weavers' arms. On the ground floor are four furnaces, with large metal tubes which run horizontally to each extremity of the building; by means of these, the whole edifice is heated, as the flooring of each story is formed of iron bars, through which the heat passes. Along these floors the tenters extend, constructed on machinery, by which the cloth is stretched to any breadth or tension. The only

charge to the manufacturer is 2s. 6d. for every piece of cloth, and 5d. for every chain of warp, which barely defrays the expense incurred for coals, &c.

This establishment was erected at an expense of £12,964 12s. 10d. and is vested in trustees for the benefit of the public.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This building is situated on the Circular Road, near New-street, and is well adapted to the purposes for which it was intended. The keeper's lodge advances beyond the main body of the building, and at the angles are projecting turrets which command the main walls on the outside. In these centinels are placed to prevent any attempts to escape. On the front is this inscription: "*Cease to do evil—learn to do well.*" The city arms, consisting of three blazing castles, are emblazoned over the gateway, with this appropriate motto: "*Obedientia Civium Urbis felicitas.*" The prisoners are arranged into classes, and kept usefully employed.

MEATH HOSPITAL.

This institution was established in 1774, and was originally situated on the Coombe. The present building stands in Long-lane, near

New street. It is conducted on similar principles with Mercer's Hospital. Mr. Pleasants gave £6000 towards the support of this establishment, part of which was expended in its erection.

ST. KEVIN'S CHURCH.

The ancient church of St. Kevin was erected before the English invasion. St. Kevin was the first abbot and bishop of Glendalough. The present building stands in Upper Kevin-street, on the site of the former church, nearly in the centre of the cemetery, in which there are some handsome monuments. Its exterior, although the structure is of modern erection, is altogether devoid of ornament.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH.

This church is situated on a rising ground at the rear of the houses on the north side of New-market, and has a passage leading to it from Skinner's-alley, but its principal entrance is at the head of the avenue, leading from the Coombe, which is planted on both sides with elm trees. It is a large stone building, without any ornament, and was erected in the beginning of the last century. The parish of St. Luke was originally a part of St. Nicholas Without,

and was known by the name of the Donore District, until 1707, when it was, by Act of Parliament, formed into a separate parish.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

This venerable edifice stands at the lower end of the street to which it gives name, on the site of a parochial church, said to have been founded by the patron saint of Ireland, who is stated to have baptized his first converts at a well, near the present site of the steeple. It was built by Archbishop Comyn, about 1190, who amply endowed it as a collegiate church, placing in it thirteen prebendaries, which were afterwards increased to twenty-two. His successor erected it into a cathedral, appointing a dean, precentor, chancellor, and treasurer. In 1362, this building was much injured by accidental fire, but was repaired by Archbishop Minot, who also erected the steeple in 1370. In an ancient registry of St. Patrick's, commencing with 1367, it is recorded, that, "after the burning of St. Patrick's church, sixty straggling and idle fellows were taken up, and obliged to assist in repairing the church, and building the steeple; who, when the work was over, returned to their old trade of begging,

but were banished out of the diocese in 1376, by Robert de Wikeford, successor to Minot." The names of those vagrants are given in the registry. The spire was erected in 1750, from a legacy left by Doctor Stearne, Bishop of Clogher, for that purpose. In 1430, six minor canons, and as many choristers, were instituted by Archbishop Talbot in this cathedral.

The entire length of the building is three hundred feet, and its breadth eighty; of this space the nave occupies one hundred and thirty feet, the choir ninety, and St. Mary's chapel, which in 1665 was appropriated to the use of the French Protestants, fifty-five feet. The transept, which is one hundred and fifty-seven feet long, contains the chapter-house and the parish church of St. Nicholas without. The nave consists of a centre and side aisle, separated by octagonal pillars, which support Gothic arches, and, though plainly ornamented, have a pleasing effect. The choir is truly beautiful, and the fine arch which forms its western termination, is at once bold, light, and elegant. The roof, which was composed of groined arches, was, with the exception of one arch, taken down some time since, from an apprehension that the walls were not strong enough to bear

the weight; it is now of stucco, and still retains its ancient graceful form. The Archbishop's throne and the stalls are of varnished oak, neatly sculptured, and the altar-piece, which represents a glory under a half-drawn curtain, has a fine effect. The organ is said to be the best in Ireland. The tower of the steeple, which contains a ring of eight fine-toned bells, is one hundred and twenty feet high, and the spire being one hundred and three, the height from the ground to the top of the ball is two hundred and twenty-three feet.

This church, according to ancient records, was a building of great extent and splendour. The Close was encompassed by a wall, containing within its circuit the palace of the archbishop, the houses of the dean, dignitaries and prebendaries, and the halls and dormitories of the minor canons and vicars-choral. The choir was covered with a curious stone roof of azure colour, inlaid with stars of gold, and the windows amounted to one hundred. The vaults and aisles were supported by forty great pillars, and in the walls were several niches, filled with images of the saints. There were formerly three entrances, over one of which, called St. Patrick's gate, was a window embellished with

stained glass, but no part of it now remains. The great stone arch which covered the western aisle, having fallen during the reign of Henry VIII. the rubbish raised the floor three feet above the level, but the original has been discovered, and appears to have been composed of small burnished tiles, which bear the representation of an indented figure.

The monuments here are more numerous than in Christ Church, but the generality of them are inferior in point of workmanship; several of them are very ancient. The most remarkable in the nave are the following :--

A large stone in memory of Michael Tregury, who was Archbishop of Dublin in 1471. He is represented in bass-relief, in his pontifical habit. There is a Latin inscription round the margin of the stone, in old English characters.

The monument of Doctor Narcissus Marsh, who was Archbishop of Armagh, consists of a tablet bearing a long Latin inscription beneath a canopy, well executed in statuary marble, and ornamented on each side by coupled Corinthian columns on pedestals, their entablature supporting urns; the whole in variegated Italian marble. He died in 1713, and was buried in the adjoining cemetery, near the wall of the

library which was established by his own munificence, for the benefit of the public.

The monument of Dean Swift consists of a plain slab of marble under his bust, which is considered a good likeness. The inscription, composed by himself, is strongly expressive of his turn of mind, and his feelings with respect to his country.

On the adjoining pillar is another tablet to the memory of Mrs. Johnson, better known to the world under the name Stella, who was wife to Dean Swift. She bequeathed £1000 to support the chaplain of Stevens's Hospital.

Near the south entrance is a marble tablet, erected by Dean Swift, to the memory of his servant, Alexander M'Gee, whose, discretion, fidelity, and diligence, it records.

The monument of Archbishop Smyth is of the Ionic order, and consists of two columns and four pilasters, with their pedestals and entablatures, crowned by a circular pediment, which is filled up by a shield bearing his Grace's arms. An urn of Parian marble, and a bass-relief of his head, fill up the niche between the columns. On the pedestal is a long Latin inscription. The whole expense of this monument was £1500.

On the north side, a monument to the memory

L

of Richard Lambert, Earl of Cavan, is affixed to one of the pillars. A sarcophagus supports a figure of Minerva, surrounded with military trophies. In the back ground a column supports a funeral urn, and above the pedestal is a medallion of his Lordship.

There are some monuments and inscriptions in the choir, well calculated to gratify the lovers of antiquity. The most conspicuous is that erected in 1631, to the Earl of Cork and other individuals of his family. It is placed on the south side of the communion table and has no less than sixteen figures of the members of that nobleman's family in various postures. On the same side are a handsome monument to the memory of the Countess Doneraile, a curious brass plate to the memory of Sir Edward Ffitton, Lord President of Connaught, 1569, and some other plates of a similar description.

On the north side is a plain slab of black marble, erected by Dean Swift, to the memory of the brave Duke Schomberg, who fell at the battle of the Boyne. His skull is shewn in the chapter house, by which it appears the ball entered the upper part of his head over the right eye.

Here may be seen, suspended from a chain, the twelve pound canon ball which killed Adam Loftus, Viscount Lisburne, at the Siege of Limerick.

The banners of the Knights of St. Patrick, who are installed in this Cathedral, are constantly displayed in the choir.

The exterior of this church has been lately very much improved, and the removal of several wretched and dilapidated houses from its vicinity, with the improvements made in the north Close, has given it an entrance worthy of so ancient and venerable a building.

The choir service is performed every Sunday at three o'clock in the afternoon, and affords a rich treat to the amateurs of music.

ST. NICHOLAS WITHOUT.

The original church of this parish, is said by some, to have stood between Patrick-street and Francis-street, but, according to Archbishop Alan, at a very early period it was situated on the Coombe. About the end of the twelfth century, the north transept of the Cathedral of St. Patrick was used as the parish church of St. Nicholas Without, and continued so until it became ruinous. It has lately been rebuilt, and contributes much to restore to the edifice some portion of its original beauty.

MARSH'S LIBRARY.

This Library was founded by Doctor Marsh, Archbishop of Dublin, who for this purpose purchased the collection of books belonging to Bishop Stillingfleet. It was considerably increased by donations from others, and contains 25,000 volumes, among which are some valuable works on Oriental literature, with a large proportion of polemic divinity. Some of the books contain curious notes in pencil, by Dean Swift. The room contains some good portraits, and is generally open to graduates and gentlemen, from eleven o'clock to three daily, Sundays and holidays excepted.

MOLYNEAUX ASYLUM.

This institution is situated in Peter-street, and was established for the reception of blind females, who are taught to plait straw, twist cords for window curtains, and those who possess talents for music, are instructed on the piano-forte. The chapel attached to this establishment was formerly Astley's theatre, and was converted into its present use without much alteration: it is generally well attended. This asylum is capable of accommodating fifty blind females.

WHITEFRIARS-STREET.

A monastery was founded in the vicinity of this street, in 1278, for Carmelite Friars, by Sir Robert Baggot, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, who purchased the ground for the purpose. His successors were Lords of the Manor of Baggot Rath, in the neighbourhood of Dublin, and from him descended the noble family of Fitzwilliam. The name of William was common in this family, and hence came the names of William Fitz-William, and Robert Fitz-William, until at length Fitz-William was adopted as the patronymic of the family. In 1333, the Parliament sat in the hall of this monastery, but at the general suppression of monastic institutions, it was surrendered to the crown. It was afterwards granted by Queen Elizabeth to Francis Aungier, who in 1621, was created Baron of Longford, and continued to be the residence of that family until the title became extinct in 1704. The house having then fallen into decay, in 1732, the theatre of Aungier-street, near Longford street, was erected on its site. From the religious men of this monastery Whitefriar-street derives its name,

and from the peers, Aungier-street and Longford-street, have their respective denominations.

A plain, but commodious house of worship was erected in this street in 1756, and is now occupied by the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists. It is capable of containing about 1200 persons.

In the same street, is the entrance to a new extensive Roman Catholic Chapel, lately opened, one side of which extends nearly along the entire south side of York-row. It is a plain building, and will require a considerable sum to render it complete, according to the original design.

From the Monastery in Whitefriar-street a piece of pasture ground, extended to the city ditch, called in a record of 1411, "*le Shepe's land*," from which Great and Little Ship-streets take their names, and not from the place having been formerly a station for shipping, as is stated by some.

GEORGE'S-STREET METHODIST-HOUSE.

This house was opened in 1820. It is eighty feet long, by thirty-six in breadth, and has a gallery on every side. The first stone of which

was laid by that truly benevolent and christian character, Bennett Dugdale, Esq. lately deceased. Great attention has been paid to convenience in this building, which is capable of containing nearly 1500 persons.

EUSTACE-ST. MEETING-HOUSE.

This congregation was formed by the Rev. Samuel Winter, Provost of Trinity College, and the Rev. Samuel Mather, one of its Fellows, in 1662. Among the names of the ministers of this church, who distinguished themselves, is that of Doctor Leland, the able champion of christianity, and unanswerable opponent of deistical philosophers.

QUAKERS' MEETING-HOUSE.

For a considerable period, the religious sentiments and singularities of this sect, exposed them to severe persecutions, and annoyances of the most vexatious kind; but various legislative enactments greatly abated these grievances, while their inoffensive habits and useful lives softened down the prejudices of their greatest enemies. William Edmundson, who had

been a soldier in Cromwell's army, was the first of this persuasion. After suffering much persecution, he succeeded in establishing the first settled meeting at Lurgan, in the north of Ireland. In 1686, they erected a large Meeting-House in Meath-street, but it being found insufficient for their increasing numbers, in 1692, they built the house in Sycamore-alley, in which they meet at the present day. Among this respectable class of society are found some of the most active supporters of the numerous charities with which the metropolis abounds.

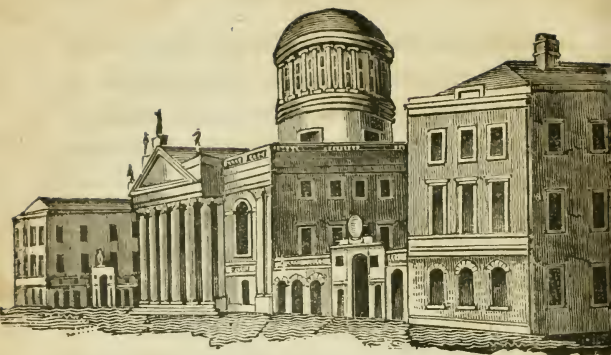


CHAPTER XII.

THIRD PERAMBULATION—NORTH-WEST QUARTER
OF THE CITY.

THE FOUR COURTS.

THIS building is situated on the north side of the Liffey, on King's-Inns Quay, and was commenced in 1786. It forms a quadrangle of four hundred and forty feet in front to the river, and one hundred and seventy in depth. The



FOUR COURTS.

Vide p. 182.



BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL.

Vide p. 190.

centre pile, which is one hundred and forty feet square, contains the four courts of judicature. The portico in front has an ascent of five steps, and consists of six pillars of the Corinthian order. On the pediment, over the portico, is the statue of Moses, with those of Justice and Mercy on the right and left; and on the corners of the building are the statues of Wisdom and Authority, in a sitting posture. The great hall forms a circle of sixty-four feet diameter, inscribed in a square of one hundred and forty, with the four courts radiating from the circle to the angles of the square. The hall is lighted by a dome containing eight windows, between which are statues of Liberty, Justice, Wisdom, Law, Prudence, Mercy, Eloquence, and Punishment. A rich frieze of foliage rises above these statues, extending around the dome, in which are medallions of Moses, Lycurgus, Solon, Numa, Confucius, Alfred, Mancha-capac, and Ollam-Fodhla. Around the hall are columns of the Corinthian order, with an entablature and an attic pedestal. Eight sunk panels in the piers correspond with the eight openings below, and in the panels over the entrances

into the courts are represented in bass-relief, William the Conqueror establishing Courts of Justice, King John signing Magna Charta, Henry II. receiving the Irish chieftains, and James I. abolishing the Brehon Laws. All the courts are of equal dimensions and similar construction, and the court-yards at each side contain the public offices.

The Court of Chancery is of very ancient institution, and, next to the Parliament, is the highest in the realm. It is a court of law and equity, has a general jurisdiction over matters beyond the power of inferior tribunals, gives relief for and against infants, notwithstanding their minority, and for and against married women, notwithstanding their coverture. Executors may be called upon to give security and pay interest for money in their hands, and all frauds for which there is no remedy at common law, may be here redressed.

The Court of King's Bench is the supreme court of common law. In it a Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges preside, who, by their office, are the sovereign conservators of the peace. In England the King has sometimes

presided in this court, from which it has derived its name. Its powers are very extensive, taking cognizance both of criminal and civil causes.

The Court of Common Pleas holds pleas of all civil causes at common law, between subject and subject, but it has no cognizance of pleas of the crown. A Chief Justice, and three Puisne Judges preside in this court also.

The Court of Exchequer was originally intended to order the revenues of the Crown, and recover the King's debts and duties. It now consists of two divisions, one of which manages the revenue, and the other is a Court of Record. The latter is again subdivided into a Court of Equity and a Court of Common Law. A Chief Baron and three Puisne Barons preside in this Court.

The Law Courts were not stationary until 1695, having been sometimes held in Carlow, sometimes in Drogheda, but more frequently in Dublin; but at that period they were removed to Christ-Church-lane, where they were held under one roof till the present edifice was opened in 1796, for the administration of Justice. The sum estimated as necessary for the erection of this building was £150,000.

A Dominican Convent formerly stood on the site of this building, which was founded early in the thirteenth century ; but both the convent, and the church which was attached to it, were destroyed by the citizens of Dublin in 1316, and the stones were applied to strengthen the city walls near Audeon's Arch, against the approach of Edward Bruce. Edward II. obliged the Mayor and citizens to restore the church to its former state. Before the time of its suppression by Henry VIII. the Mayor and Aldermen were obliged to assist at high mass, and hear a sermon on the duties of magistrates, preached in this church, on every Michaelmas day ; and hence it is that the city officers march annually from the Assembly-House to the front of the Four Courts, on that day.

After the dissolution of this convent, the building was appropriated to the lawyers, and was called the King's Inns. A Parliament was held in the cloisters of this place by James II. during his abode in this country.

RICHMOND BRIDGE.

This beautiful structure was opened for the public in 1816, and was founded by the Duchess of Richmond. It is 220 feet long, and 52

broad, consisting of three arches, the key stones of which are ornamented with six colossal heads, representing Peace, Hibernia, and Commerce, on one side, and Plenty, the Liffey, and Industry, on the other. It is entirely constructed of Portland stone, and has a balustrade of cast iron, with elegant lamp-posts. The expense, which was raised by presentments on the city and county, amounted to £28,000. In sinking the foundation of the south abutment, some antiquities were found about four feet below the bed of the river, consisting of coins of Philip and Mary, and Elizabeth, as well as German and Spanish pieces, cannon balls, pike heads, and other implements of war. On the opposite side were found, twenty-two feet below the bed of the river, two ancient boats, caulked with moss, in one of which were a large human skull, and the skeleton of an animal. Part of the wood of one of these boats is now in the possession of Mr. Rosborough.

WHITWORTH BRIDGE.

This bridge connects Church-street and Bridge-street, and was commenced in 1816, by Earl Whitworth. It consists of three arches and is a fine piece of architecture. Upon this

site formerly stood Old Bridge, Dublin Bridge, and Ormond Bridge. It is supposed to have been built at a very early period, as it fell in 1385, and was rebuilt by the Dominicans in 1428. It then remained till 1802, when it was demolished by a great flood. In sinking the present foundation it was discovered, that the foundation of the Old Bridge rested upon the ruins of another still more ancient, which is supposed to have been constructed in the reign of King John, and these ruins indicated, that a bridge of a better construction had at a still more remote period occupied its situation.

ARRAN-QUAY CHAPEL.

This chapel belongs to the parish of St. Paul, and stands in a yard at the rear of the houses on Arran-quay. It was erected in 1785, and is the third which has been built on the same site.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

This venerable old church was the only one north of the Liffey, previous to the seventeenth century ; and though one of the largest in the city, it is said to be the best for distinct hearing. In 1679, it was found necessary, from the increase of the population, to divide this parish

into three, and accordingly the parishes of St. Paul and St. Mary were taken from it by Act of Parliament. The vaults of this church have so great an antiseptic power, that bodies which were deposited in them nearly a century back, have suffered little change in their appearance by decomposition.

QUEEN'S BRIDGE.

Arran Bridge, which was built in 1683, and swept away by a flood in 1763, formerly stood on this site. The present bridge was erected in 1768, and was named after her majesty, Queen Charlotte. It consists of three arches of hewn stone, which are neat and well proportioned.

BARRACK BRIDGE.

In 1670, a wooden bridge was erected over the Liffey at this place. The year following, the apprentices of the city having assembled themselves riotously, with the intention of pulling it down, twenty of them were seized and committed to the Castle, but as a guard of soldiers was escorting them afterwards to Bridewell, a rescue was made; in effecting which, four of them were killed, and from this affair it took the name of Bloody Bridge. It was afterwards

constructed of stone, and, being joined by a fine Gothic gateway, leading to Kilmainham Hospital, presents a very picturesque view.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

This church was erected at the close of the seventeenth century, when the division of St. Michan's parish took place, a plot of ground lying at the south end of Oxmantown-green, being granted for that purpose. It had been for some years in a bad condition, but has been lately taken down and rebuilt, in a neat and comfortable manner.

BLUE-COAT HOSPITAL.

This useful institution was founded in 1670, by the Corporation of Dublin, and was originally designed for the reception of aged and reduced citizens and their children, and also for the education of the latter; but they were obliged to contract their plan and confine the charity to the sons and grandsons of citizens. A charter was granted to the corporation, by Charles II. by which they were empowered to purchase lands, and to make statutes for the regulation of the establishment.

The original structure was situated in Queen-street, at the south-east angle of Oxmantown-green, but it becoming decayed, the present building was commenced in 1773, by Earl Harcourt, and stands near the site of the former. It consists of a centre and two wings. The front of the centre, which contains apartments for the principal officers, a committee-room, record-room, and board-room, is enriched by Ionic columns supporting a pediment. The north wing contains the chapel, which is very beautiful, and has over the communion table a good painting of the resurrection. In the south wing is a school-room, of the same dimensions as the chapel. The dining-hall is spacious and commodious, and the dormitories, which are well ventilated, contain beds for one hundred and twenty boys, who are well clothed, dieted and educated, and at a proper age are apprenticed to Protestant masters. The corporation of merchants supports a mathematical school in the hospital, where boys, intended for the sea service, are instructed in navigation. The children attend divine service daily, and their progress in religious knowledge, as well as the other branches of learning, reflects great credit on the institution. A sum of £21,000

has been expended on this building, though it is not yet completed. The annual income is about £4,000.

OXMANTOWN GREEN.

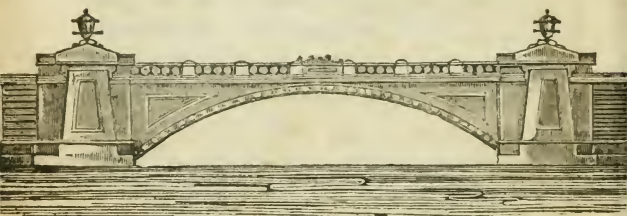
This place seems to have taken its name from the *Oustmanni*, an appellation given sometimes to the Danes, being synonymous with eastern-men. It comprised all that space of ground lying on the west side of Queen-street, and bounded on the east by the Royal Barracks. Stanihurst, who lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, has left us a curious description of the city, from which the following account is taken of this Green, for the amusement of the reader :—

At the end of this field is Scaldbrother's hole, a labyrinth reaching two miles under ground. This hole was, in old time, frequented by a notorious thief of that name, who concealed in it all his plunder, and who could outrun all the young men in "Ostmantowne," though he had a pot or pan of theirs on his shoulders. Sometimes, in derision of his pursuers, he would pass directly under the gallows, which stands near his cave, ("a fitt signe for such an inne,") being certain that no person would adventure



SARAH BRIDGE.

Vide p. 193;



KING'S BRIDGE.

Vide p. 226.



WELLESLEY MARKET. Vide p. 225.

within so intricate a maze. But persevering in his unlawful practices, he was taken by “certaine gaping groomes that lay in wait for him, and on his apprehension, no more wrong done him, than that he was not sooner hanged on that gallows through which, in his youth and jolitie, he was wont to run.”

The same writer informs us, that there was a hillock in this green, called “Little John’s shot.” His account of it being so called is this:—when Robert Hood was betrayed at a nunnery in Scotland, in 1189, Little John, one of his adherents, fled into Ireland, and remained in Dublin a few days, during which, the citizens having learned that he had acquired great skill in archery, requested him to show them how far he could shoot at random, when yielding to their wishes, he “stood on the bridge of Dublin, and shot to that mole-hill, leaving behind a monument, rather by his posteritie to be wondered, than possible by anie man living to be counterscored.”

SARAH BRIDGE.

The foundation of this bridge, which is situated opposite the Phœnix Park, was laid in 1791, by Sarah, Countess of Westmoreland,

after whom it was named. It consists of but one elliptical arch, 104 feet in diameter, and is 256 feet long and 38 broad. The key-stone is thirty feet above low water. Near this bridge, on the south side of the river, stand the Artillery Barracks, not far from which is St. John's Well, a place much frequented on St. John's day by the lower orders, for the purpose of drinking the water, on the supposition of its efficacy at that time for the cure of diseases.

WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

This monument stands in the Phoenix Park, near the Salute Battery, and was erected by voluntary subscription to commemorate the extraordinary achievements of the Duke of Wellington. It consists of a massive obelisk, truncated, and of thick and heavy proportions. On the four sides of the obelisk are inscribed the names of all the victories gained by him, from his first career in India, to the memorable battle of Waterloo. The whole structure is of plain mountain granite, without any decoration, and is 205 feet in height. Before the centre of the principal front stands a narrow pedestal which is intended to support an equestrian statue of the Duke. Upwards of £16,000 have

been expended on this monument, though it still remains in an unfinished state.

PHENIX PARK.

This Park formerly belonged to the Knights Templars, but being surrendered to the crown, it was converted into a deer-park, in the reign of Elizabeth. It contains 1086 Irish plantation acres, is beautifully diversified with woodland, champaign and rising ground, embellished with extensive sheets of water, and plentifully stocked with deer. Near the centre is a fluted column, thirty feet high, with a Phoenix on the capital, erected by the Earl of Chesterfield during his Viceroyalty. In the Park is the Viceregal Lodge, the houses of the Ranger and principal Secretary, the Powder Magazine, the Hibernian School, and Royal Infirmary.

Not far from the Park is Dunsink, where an Observatory is established in pursuance of the will of Doctor Andrews, Provost of Trinity College. The situation is considered peculiarly favourable.

FEMALE ORPHAN-HOUSE.

This institution was commenced in 1790, by Mrs. Edward Tighe and Mrs. Este, which met

with such general patronage, that the present extensive building was erected two years after, for the purpose. It stands on the north Circular Road, and is capable of containing 160 children, who must be destitute of both parents, and between the ages of five and ten at the time of admission. They are all educated in the principles of the established church, and taught reading, writing, needle-work, and whatever may qualify them for servants in different capacities. The annual expense is less than £3,000, which arises from Parliamentary grants, subscriptions and donations, and the produce of the children's work.

DUBLIN PENITENTIARY.

This is a plain substantial edifice, with a handsome front, and cost about £40,000. It was commenced in 1812, and presents a front to Grange-gorman-lane of 700 feet, is in depth 400, and occupies a space of three acres. Solitary confinement has been adopted here, with a gradual progress to society, as the convict becomes reclaimed. Persons continuing incorrigible are in the end transported to Botany Bay. Great attention is paid to the moral and religious instructions of the prisoners,

from which the happiest effects have already been perceptible.

HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

This institution was established by Act of Parliament in 1773, and is chiefly supported by Parliamentary grants. It was originally opened for the indiscriminate admission of paupers from all parts of Ireland, but is now restricted to aged and infirm paupers, idiots, incurable lunatics, and orphan children, of the county and city of Dublin.

The building consists of an oblong parallelogram, whose sides are 265 feet by 230, which, besides the lodging-rooms and dining-hall, contains apartments for the officers, workshops, and a ware-house, where work done by the poor is given out and received. Clothing is gratuitously furnished, and inmates who are able to work are allowed one fourth the produce of their labour.

To the House of Industry are attached five Hospitals, each for distinct cases—namely, fever, chronic, and surgical patients. They afford relief to the sick poor of the county and city of Dublin. The physicians are authorised, occasionally, to change the diet to beef, mutton, wine, &c. for such of the patients as require it.

In the lunatic department, such of the inmates as can be encouraged to work are employed, which has been found of great utility, as from the improvement thereby effected in their health and state of mind, several patients have been within the last year restored to their friends.

A dispensary is attached, which affords advice and medicine to the sick poor of the north-west district of the city, who are not considered objects of hospital accommodation; in this, 41,650 have been relieved within the last year.

Throughout the whole of this extensive concern a degree of cleanliness, comfort, and convenience is displayed, which must gratify every visitor, and reflects the highest credit on the persons engaged in its superintendence and management. The total number of persons in charge of the Governor, on the 12th of September, 1827, was 2007.

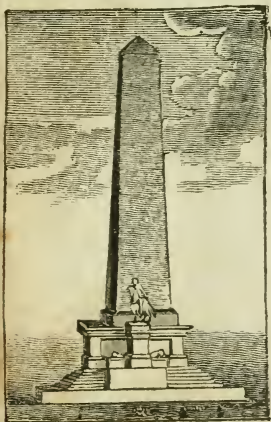
KING'S INNS.

This building stands at the top of Henrietta-street, and was commenced in 1802. The part of the edifice which has been finished consists of two wings, and looks towards Constitution-hill, and the rear blocks up Henrietta-street in a very awkward manner. The front of the wings



KING'S INNS.

Vide p. 198.



Wellington Testimonial.

Vide p. 194.



Nelson's Pillar.

Vide p. 216.

is very handsome, being ornamented in a truly chaste and classic style. The dining-hall is 81 feet by 42, and is ornamented at each end by four Ionic columns, which support a massive frieze and cornice, on which repose statues of the four cardinal virtues. The Library is 42 feet by 27, and contains a considerable number of volumes. Commons are provided in the dining-hall during the law term, and in vacation during the sitting of the Court of Exchequer. The society consists of benchers, barristers, attornies and students, who, in term time, dine in the hall, which is called keeping commons. Absentees pay a fine the amount of two days commons. The government of this society is vested solely in the benchers. The King's Inns stood originally on the site of the Royal Exchange, where the barristers and benchers lodged for two centuries. In 1542, the Inns of Court were removed to the monastery of the Dominicans, where the Four Courts now stand.

LINEN HALL.

The first part of this extensive building was erected in 1728, since which period such additions have been made, that it now consists of six large courts, surrounded by stores, which communicate below by piazzas, and above by

galleries. It contains five hundred and fifty-seven rooms, occupied by factors and country drapers, an elegant coffee-room, and a board-room for the trustees. The sale commences daily at nine o'clock, and continues to four; no candle light, or fire of any kind, being permitted. The factors are allowed a commission, according to the value of the goods, and the extent of credit. A yarn hall has also been erected here. The neatness and taste with which the linens are prepared for market, are well worthy the inspection of the stranger.

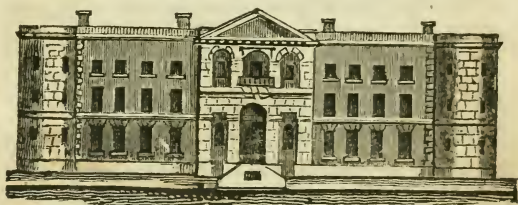
NEWGATE.

This mansion of misery was erected in 1773, at an expense of £16,000. It is a large quadrangular pile, of three stories, extending one hundred and seventy feet in front, one hundred and twenty-seven in depth, and having, at the external angles, four round towers. In the front are the guard-room, hospital, common-hall, long-room, and chapel; and on the other sides are the cells, which are each twelve feet by eight. The cells for the condemned are truly gloomy, and are nine in number, composing the cellerage of the east front. There are two common halls attached to the prisoners' yard, where they have liberty to walk.



LINEN HALL.

Vide p. 199.



NEWGATE.

Vide p. 200.



FOSTER AQUEDUCT.



The name applied to this prison is that which was given to the old gaol of the city in Cornmarket, from its having been formerly one of the city gates. A regular discipline is kept up here, by which that refractory spirit which formerly prevailed, has been so completely subdued, that the use of irons can be dispensed with, except in cases of capital convictions.

Near Newgate is the Sheriffs' Prison, which is solely appropriated to the use of debtors. Abuses of the grossest kind, formerly prevailed in this place, but they have been, in a great measure, corrected.

The City Marshalsea, which adjoins the Sessions-House, is for the confinement of persons under process of the Lord Mayor's Court, and the Court of Conscience; they are generally of the poorest classes, and depend entirely upon casual charity for the supply of their wants.

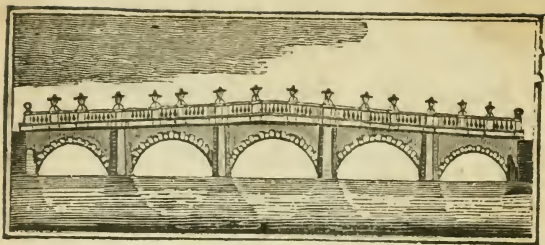
ST. MICHAN'S CHAPEL.

This chapel stands in North Anne-street, and has a front of mountain stone, built in the Gothic style, with pointed arched windows, minarets, &c. The interior is laid out in the Gothic style also, and some of the walls are decorated with figures of several of the principal Irish saints, in bass-relief.

MARY'S-ABBEY.

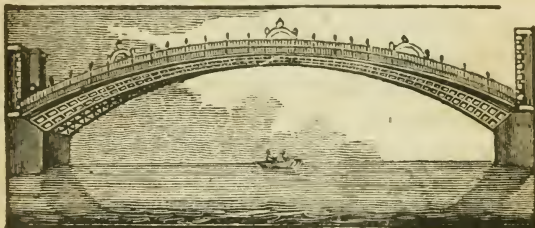
This congregation was formed before 1689, as it was in existence, as a distinct church, at that period. The Rev. William Jacque is supposed to have been its first minister. Of late years they have assumed the title of "The Scots' Church," and maintain the ecclesiastical discipline and form of worship adopted by the religious establishment of Scotland.

About the middle of the ninth century, an Abbey for the Benedictine Order was founded here, but in the year 1139, it was granted to the monks of the Cistercian Order, and the Benedictines were compelled to conform to the Cistercian rule. In 1238, Felix O'Ruadan, who had been Archbishop of Tuam, retired to this house, where he died, and was buried at the foot of the altar. In 1718, while digging in the ruins, there was found a prelate in his pontificals, supposed to have been this Archbishop. This institution was possessed of immense estates in several parts of Ireland, all of which, with the Abbey, were surrendered to Henry VIII. in 1573. In 1676, the building of Essex Bridge, which was carried away in 1687, was commenced with the stones of St. Mary's Abbey.



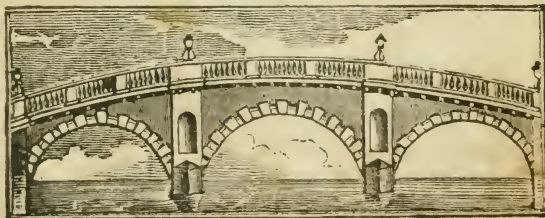
ESSEX BRIDGE.

Vide p. 203.



IRON BRIDGE.

Vide p. 221.



CARLISLE BRIDGE.

Vide p. 223.

A beautiful image of the Virgin, with the child Jesus in her arms, which belonged to this Abbey, is still in the possession of the Roman Catholics of St. Mary's parish.



CHAPTER XIII.

FOURTH PERAMBULATION—NORTH-EAST QUARTER
OF THE CITY.

ESSEX BRIDGE.

This bridge was originally founded in 1676, during the Viceroyalty of the Earl of Essex, after whom it was named. The present bridge was commenced in 1755, and is a noble structure of hewn stone, consisting of five arches, on the exact model of Westminster bridge. It is two hundred and fifty feet long, and fifty-one wide. The expense amounted to £20,661 : 11 : 4.

STRAND-STREET.

This was the oldest of the Presbyterian congregations in Dublin, having been in existence in 1647. Many families of high rank were formerly enrolled among its members, and in latter times it produced characters who

have been much distinguished, not only in the literary professions, and the useful arts of life, but some who have done honor to the highest offices of the state. This congregation has so much changed its doctrines lately, that Anti-trinitarianism is now publicly professed and inculcated by its ministers.

MARY'S CHURCH.

The Parish of St. Mary was formed by Act of Parliament in 1697, and originally was part of St. Michan. The church is finely situated, presenting three sides to public view, but its style of architecture and exterior appearance are mean and uninteresting. The principal entrance, which is from Stafford-street, is ornamented with Ionic columns, and over it is a tower of wretched architecture. The interior of the church is conveniently fitted up, and is seventy-two feet by fifty-two. The galleries are supported by heavy octagonal pillars, over which are Ionic columns that sustain the roof. Various monumental inscriptions crowd the walls of this church, among which are one to the memory of Doctor Law, seventeen years rector of the parish, and another to Mr. William Watson, who first conceived the plan of the Association for discountenancing Vice.

APOTHECARIES' HALL.

The Corporation of Apothecaries was formerly blended with that of Barbers, but were constituted a distinct body corporate in 1745, within the city and liberties of Dublin. In 1790 the sum of £6000 was raised by subscription for erecting an Apothecaries' Hall, and soon after the present building was erected in Mary-street. It consists of a shop for drugs, a laboratory for compounding chemicals under the direction of an eminent chemist, with other apartments. Every apprentice, assistant and master, must undergo a strict examination before the governors and court of examiners, who are bound on oath to refuse a certificate to any one who shall be found incompetent.

HOSPITAL, JERVIS-ST.

This institution was established at the sole expense of six surgeons, in the year 1721. It originally occupied a small house in Cook-street, and afterwards stood on King's-Inns-quay. It contains a reception-room, apothecary's shop, board-room, lecture-room, and fifty beds. It is at present chiefly confined to the reception of persons who have received fractures and other casualties. In 1808 a school was established

here for medical and surgical education, and a small library for the use of the students. About one hundred and fifty extern patients are prescribed for daily, at this hospital. It is supported by interest money, grand jury cess, and annual subscriptions.

DENMARK-STREET CHAPEL.

This chapel belongs to the convent of the Dominicans, to which the friars removed about sixty years ago, from the parish of St. Audeon. It is large and convenient, and is kept in good repair. The house in which the friars reside is attached to the chapel. The community consists of the prior, sub-prior, and five other clergymen.

SIMPSON'S HOSPITAL.

This institution was established in 1778, by Mr. George Simpson, a respectable Dublin merchant, who bequeathed an estate for the purpose of founding an asylum exclusively for blind and gouty persons, having been himself severely afflicted with both. The establishment, which is incorporated by Act of Parliament, occupied at first an inconvenient house in Britain-street, but it was thrown down, and the present extensive, and commodious edifice erect-

ed on its site. It contains a spacious dining-hall, well aired dormitories, and every accommodation which can tend to the comfort of its venerable inmates. About fifty is the number generally in the house, and while the eye of the gouty patient serves as a guide to the blind, the arm of the latter kindly supports his lame companion. It is not a little pleasing to see a group of the blind listening with attention to a newspaper, or some interesting book, which is read by one of the lame, whose kindness is afterwards repaid by a tune on the flute, or violin.

BETHESDA CHAPEL.

This chapel stands on the east side of Dorset-street, and was erected at the private expense of William Smyth, Esq. nearly fifty years back. He denominated it Bethesda, from a well-known scriptural allusion, and appointed two clergymen of the Establishment to officiate according to the forms of the national church. An asylum for female orphans was afterwards annexed, in which they are supported, clothed, and educated. In 1794, the views of the founder were still further carried into effect by opening a penitentiary for the reception and employment of such women, dismissed from the Lock

Hospital, as wished to return again to industrious and virtuous habits. No place of worship in Dublin is better attended than this chapel, to which the solemnity of the service, the sweet voices of the females, and the excellent purposes for which the establishment was founded, serve as powerful attractions.

FEMALE PENITENTIARY.

This establishment was founded by some benevolent ladies and gentlemen, for the reception of unfortunate females who are anxious to abandon the paths of vice. The building is situated on the North Circular Road, and is of recent erection. The penitents are employed in washing, needle-work, mantua-making, and millinery; and a repository has been opened at the house for the sale of fancy work. Many have already been restored by this institution to their friends, or provided with suitable situations, and some of its inmates who have died, afforded proof in their last moments, that a real change had taken place in their hearts. A neat chapel is attached to the institution.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

The Parish of St. George was formed by Act of Parliament in 1793, in consequence of the



ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.

Vide p. 208.



ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

Vide p. 219.

great increase of the population in the north-east part of the city. The church is a truly elegant edifice, standing in Hardwick-place. It is completely insulated in the centre of a vast angular area, surrounded by regularly-built houses, and terminating in the west, in a graceful crescent, from which diverge three spacious streets. The exterior presents four regular fronts to view, of the antique Ionic order, with decorations bold and well executed. The principal entrance is from the Crescent, which is ornamented by a noble portico of four fluted Ionic columns, supporting an angular pediment. The portico extends forty-two feet, with a projection of fifteen, and over it rises the steeple, which, as well as the church, is of hewn stone, highly decorated. It is divided into four stories, and surmounted by a handsome spire, the top of which is two hundred feet from the pavement. There are no pillars under the gallery, which renders the appearance of the church very light and elegant, the gallery seeming as if suspended in air. The timbers which support it, projecting from the walls, rest on a partition which separates the aisles from the body of the church, and thus this pleasing effect has been produced. The interior measures eighty-four feet by sixty,

and its decorations fully correspond with the superb exterior of the edifice.

The old church of St. George is situated in Temple-street, and was erected as a chapel of ease to the parish of St. Mary, early in the last century.

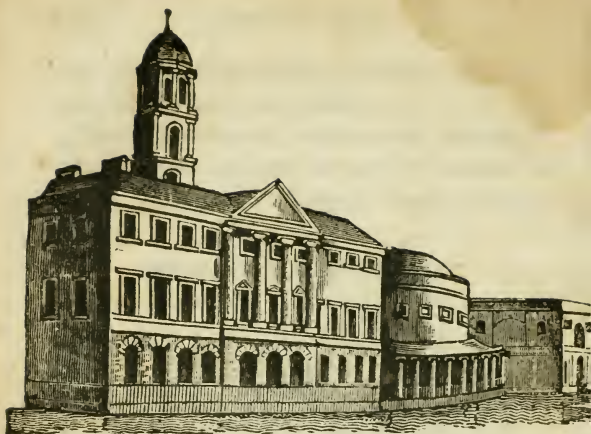
MOUNTJOY-SQUARE.

This square is surrounded by seventy-two houses, built in the most elegant modern style, and with exact uniformity. Eight spacious streets form the approaches to it, and the centre, which consists of a fine lawn, is enclosed by a neat iron palisade. A large gravel-walk winds through the whole, and round the margin varieties of flowering shrubs are planted. The elevated and airy situation of this square, with the elegance and convenience of the houses, renders it a most agreeable city residence.

FREE CHURCH.

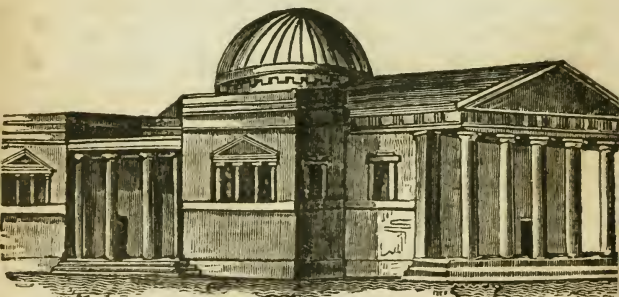
This church is situated near Great Charles-street, on the east side of Mountjoy-square, and has only been recently fitted up for the purpose. It is fronted with mountain granite, and ornamented with an Ionic pediment. It was built in 1800 for a Wesleyan Chapel, and was sufficiently large to accommodate twelve hundred persons.





LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

Vide p. 211.



METROPOLITAN CHAPEL.

Vide p. 215.

LYING-IN HOSPITAL.

In 1745, Doctor Mosse, who, during his practice as an *accoucheur*, was much affected with the miseries to which the lower classes of females were exposed during their confinement, took a house in George's-lane, which he furnished at his own expense, for the reception of poor lying-in women. But his plan becoming too limited for the number of applicants, he took, in 1750, a lease of ground in Britain-street, where he laid out the present Rotunda-gardens, as a place of public resort, the profits of which he determined to apply to the support of an hospital. The building was commenced in 1751, and was carried on by lottery schemes until a sum of £8000 was expended, but this being found inadequate for the completion of the work, and the worthy projector being consequently involved in many difficulties, he was under the necessity of petitioning the House of Commons, by which a sum of £12,000 was granted for finishing the hospital, and £2000 for the Doctor's own use, as a reward for his meritorious labours. It was opened in 1757, and incorporated by Act of Parliament, when Doctor Mosse was appointed master of it for life, but he fell a victim to the severe exertions which

he had used to forward his benevolent plan, two years after, leaving behind him, as a monument of his successful perseverance, not only one of the most useful charitable institutions, but one of the most elegant structures in the metropolis.

The centre building, which is one hundred and twenty-five feet by eighty-two, is beautifully ornamented, and at both sides are curved colonnades. It is considered, by the best judges, to be an excellent piece of architecture, and is much admired for the beauty of its proportions. The interior combines solidity and neatness with convenience. The wards, which contain eighty seven beds, open off galleries that extend the whole length of the building. One ward, which contains seven beds, is supported by a legacy of one thousand pounds, left by Primate Robinson ; another, containing eight, by a similar bequest from Thomas Preston, Esq. ; and a third, containing twelve beds, by the application of £3000, bequeathed for charitable purposes by William Ralphson, Esq.

Nothing more than evident distress is required to gain admission into this asylum, where every humane attention is given to the patients at all hours. The expenses of the institution are

defrayed by the receipts of the Rotunda and the Chapel which is attached, aided by the bounty of Parliament.

Adjoining the east colonnade is the Rotunda, a circular building, containing a ball-room and supper-room, each eighty-six feet in length, with a variety of other apartments of suitable dimensions.

RUTLAND SQUARE.

The Lying-in Hospital and Rotunda form one side of this square, and Granby-row, Cavendish-row, and Palace-row, the three other sides. The centre is laid out in gravel walks and shrubberies, which, in the evenings during the summer months, are lighted up with lamps, and afford a delightful promenade to the citizens. Military bands attend at the same time. In the centre of Palace-row, on the north side of the square, stands the house of the Earl of Charlemont, which is built of stone in a fine style of architecture. The interior is a model of convenience, and some of the apartments are decorated by paintings of the first masters. Here is a fine library, containing an extensive collection of scarce and valuable books, with some manuscripts.

THOMAS'S CHURCH.

This building was commenced in 1758, and was finished in four years. The front, which is in Marlborough-street, is an elegant composition of Roman and Grecian architecture; two pilasters and two three-quarter columns in the composite order, of excellent workmanship, support an entablature and pediment. In the centre of the front, between the columns, is a grand Corinthian door, with an angular pediment. The Corinthian entablature is continued at each side to the extremity of the building, with pilasters and architraves. Connected with the front by a circular wall are two advanced gates, built in a handsome style, which form elegant and well proportioned wings to the body of the building, and make the entire extent of the front one hundred and eighty-two feet. The interior, which is eighty feet by fifty-two, is extremely well designed, and decorated by columns of the Corinthian order, which support the gallery. The communion table is also enriched by columns in the same order, which rise to the ceiling. The ornaments are numerous, though not crowded, and the stucco work is particularly admired.

DUBLIN INSTITUTION.

This library was formed in 1811, for the purpose of enlarging the means of useful knowledge. In order to carry the object into effect a sum of £15,000 was raised by three hundred transferrable debentures, the holders of which are the exclusive proprietors of the Institution. Besides the general library, which is extensive and well chosen, a circulating library is attached to it. The terms of admission to members are three guineas per annum.

METROPOLITAN CHAPEL.

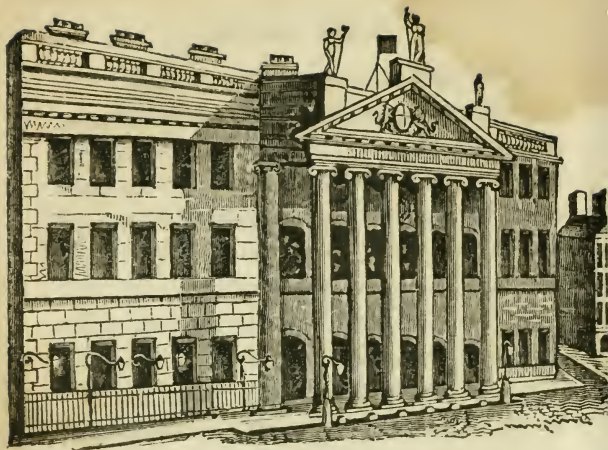
This spacious and magnificent building has one side in Marlborough-street, and another in Elephant-lane. The principal front, when finished according to the original plan, will consist of a noble portico of six fluted columns of the Doric order. Over the entablature will be a pediment, ornamented with figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity. This front extends one hundred and eighteen feet, and is taken from St. Mary Majors at Rome. The flanks extend one hundred and sixty feet in depth, and in the centre of each are two large recesses, enclosed

by a colonnade, which is surrounded by suitable emblematic figures. The interior is divided into a body and side aisles by a splendid colonnade, which runs parallel to each side, and forms at the west end a circular termination, under which the principal altar is placed. There are also two side altars near the grand entrance. The ceiling is circular, and beautifully laid out in compartments of ornamental panels and fret-work. The expense of erecting this edifice is defrayed by public subscriptions; the sum estimated for its completion was £50,000.

NELSON'S PILLAR.

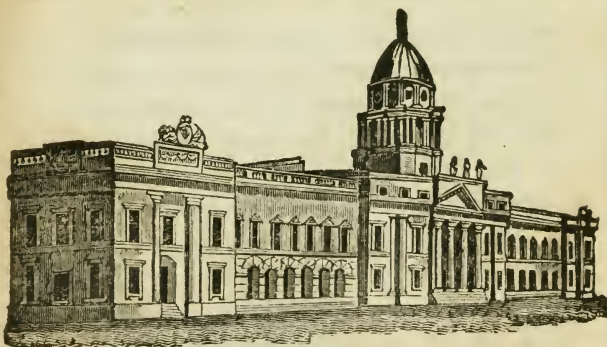
This tribute of national gratitude to the memory of our great naval hero, stands near to the Post Office, in Sackville-street. It consists of a pedestal, column and capital, of the Tuscan order; the whole being surmounted by a well-executed statue of Lord Nelson leaning against the capstan of a ship. There are within the pedestal and column one hundred and sixty-eight stone steps, forming an ascent to the top, which is protected by a parapet and iron railing. From this elevated situation, in clear weather,





POST OFFICE.

Vide p. 217.



CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Vide p. 221.

the visitor may have a delightful prospect of the City and Bay of Dublin, with the surrounding country, for ten-pence. The names and dates of Lord Nelson's principal victories are inscribed on the four sides of the pedestal. This monument was erected in 1808, and the total expense amounted to £6,856 : 8 : 3.

POST OFFICE.

This beautiful edifice is situated on the west side of Sackville-street, and was commenced in 1815. In front it extends two hundred and twenty-three feet, in depth one hundred and fifty, and its height, consisting of three stories, is fifty feet to the top of the cornice. In front is a grand portico, eighty feet in length, consisting of a pediment, supported by six massive pillars of the Ionic order. The pediment is surmounted by three well-executed statues, representing Hibernia resting on her spear and harped shield, Mercury, with his caduceus and purse, and Fidelity, with her finger on her lips, and a key in the other hand. The tympanum of the pediment is decorated with the royal arms, and a fine balustrade surmounts the cornice all

round the top. This superb edifice, which has very much beautified the metropolis, is built of mountain granite, except the portico, which is of Portland stone. The sum expended on its erection was above £50,000.

The Post Office was originally established in Dame street, near Anglesea-street. It was afterwards removed to College-green, where it remained until the increase of business rendered it necessary to build the present. The first mail coaches commenced running from Dublin to Cork and Belfast on the 5th of July, 1790.—Previous to their introduction, it commonly took a week to perform a journey from Dublin to remote parts of Ireland, where the mails are now delivered twenty-four hours after their despatch from the General Post Office.

At the head of this important establishment are two Postmasters General, of whom only one receives a salary; and the officers appointed for conducting it, are a secretary, treasurer, accomptant-general, five surveyors, six clerks of the roads, and a number of subordinate clerks. Letters are received at the General Post Office for all parts of Ireland and Scotland, until six

9'clock, when the receiver is shut, and at seven the mail coaches, after receiving the bags, set out on their respective destinations.

A Penny Post is the medium of conveyance from the several parts of the city with each other. From a number of receiving-houses, situated at convenient distances, the letters are delivered four times daily with such celerity and regularity, that two persons, living at opposite extremities of the city, may forward four letters and receive three answers every day, for the sum of three pence. Trifling as this sum may appear, the net produce of the Penny Post is between three and four thousand pounds per annum. The Post Office was established for national utility, without any design of its becoming a source of revenue, but from the great intercourse which is carried on through its medium, it has become a productive system of finance to the government. The number of letter-carriers employed in the Irish department is sixty-five, and in the delivery of the English mail, twenty.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN ACADEMY.

This building was erected on a plot of ground in Lower Abbey-street, in 1824, the fee of which

has been purchased by the munificent founder, Francis Johnson, Esq. who erected it at his own expense. The elevation consists of three stories. On the basement is a loggia, or recess, ornamented by two fluted columns of the Doric order, supporting the first story; over the entrance is the head of Palladio representing architecture, above the window on the right, one of Michael Angelo, representing sculpture, and on the left, one of Raphael, emblematic of painting. The first exhibition-room, intended for water colour drawings, is forty feet by twenty, and communicates by a large archway with the great saloon, which is for the exhibition of oil paintings: this room is fifty feet by forty, and is lighted by a lantern which sheds light on that part of the wall only on which the paintings are to be suspended, while the spectators are left completely in the shade.

This academy consists of a patron, the King; vice patron, the Lord Lieutenant; president, F. Johnson, Esq. its founder; ten academicians, and eight assistants, from whom, when vacancies occur, future academicians are to be chosen.

On the opposite side of the street is a very elegant and extensive Methodist house of worship.

CUSTOM-HOUSE.

This magnificent and elegant structure was commenced in 1781, and completed in ten years. It extends three hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and two hundred and five in depth, and exhibits four decorated fronts, answering almost directly to the four cardinal points of the compass. The south side which looks to the river, is composed of pavillions at each end joined by arcades, and united to the centre. It is finished in the Doric order, with an entablature, and bold projecting cornice. On the attic story, over the pillars of the portico, are statues of Neptune, Plenty, Industry, and Mercury. In the tympanum of the pediment, in alto-relievo, the friendly union of England and Ireland is represented: they are seated on a car of shell; Neptune with his trident drives away Famine and Despair, while a fleet at a distance approaches in full sail. The pavillions at each end are decorated with the arms of Ireland beautifully executed. Allegorical heads on the key-stones of the arches represent the different rivers of Ireland. A superb dome of one hundred and twenty-five feet in height, surmounts the whole,

on the top of which is a statue of Hope, sixteen feet high, resting on her anchor.

The north front has a portico of four pillars in the centre, but no pediment. On the entablature over the columns, are statues representing Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. This front has neither arcades or recessed columns like the south, but the wings are the same. The east and west fronts are each one hundred feet in extent; the former with open arcades below, of seven arches, which give entrance to the courts, and have a very good effect. The south front is built entirely of Portland stone, and the other three of mountain granite.

This great edifice is jointly the House of Customs and Excise, and, besides the offices necessary for these purposes, contains apartments for the chief commissioners and secretaries. The doors on each side of the portico, in the south front, lead into passages running the whole depth of the building, with a range of offices on one side. The great stair-case, with its Ionic colonnade, is deservedly admired. The long-room, which measures seventy feet by sixty-five, is ornamented by composite columns, and enlight-

ened by two large circular lanterns. The trial and board-rooms in the north front are also very handsome apartments. In the interior are two courts divided from each other by the centre pile, which is one hundred feet broad, and runs from north to south the whole depth of the building. The expense of the Custom-House, including the old wet dock and adjoining warehouses, amounted to £397,232 : 4 : 11.

In addition to these accommodations, an extensive plot of ground, situated to the east of the former dock and stores, has been enclosed by a wall of twenty-five feet high, within which a basin of 320 feet by 250, has been made, and a new dock which measures 650 feet by 300, at an expense of £80,000. The docks are to be surrounded on three sides by stores. The tobacco stores stand on the south-east side, and are 500 feet long by 160 wide. The roof is of cast iron, and the building, which is finished in the most permanent manner, cost £70,000.

CARLISLE BRIDGE.

This is the last bridge on the river to the eastward. It was commenced in the year 1791, after the opening of the new Custom-House, and was completed in 1794. It is built of cut stone, and is two hundred and ten feet long, by

forty-eight broad, with three arches of light and elegant proportions. This bridge unites Westmoreland-street to Sackville-street, and forms the grand communication between the most splendid parts of the city.

IRON BRIDGE.

This bridge is situated to the west of the former, and was built in 1816, by Alderman Beresford, and William Walsh, Esq. for the accommodation of foot passengers, who are subject to a toll of one half-penny each. It is one hundred and forty feet long, and twelve wide, and rises twelve feet in the centre, above high-water mark. It consists of one arch, forming the segment of an ellipsis, and has a light and handsome appearance. The whole expense was about £3000.

DUBLIN LIBRARY.

This Library, which should have been noticed in our first perambulation, is situated in D'Olier-street, and was lately erected at an expense of £5000. It is supplied with an extensive collection of every modern work of merit, consisting of above twelve thousand volumes, and is open from ten in the morning till five in the afternoon, and from seven to ten at night. One

apartment is devoted to newspapers, and other periodical publications. The terms of admission are two guineas for the first, and one guinea for every succeeding year. To officers of the army and navy, no additional charge is made the first year. There is also a lending library, to which the subscription is one guinea per annum. This society held its first meeting in 1791, in Dame-street, it afterwards removed to Burgh-quay, and finally to its present establishment.

WELLESLEY MARKET.

This establishment stands on Usher's-quay, and was erected in 1827, by Mr. George Home, for the encouragement and improvement of Irish manufactures, particularly woollens, cottons, cords, and silks. The building contains upwards of eighty ware-rooms, and will give the occupiers many advantages over other establishments in the city; such as low rents, and the very judicious arrangement of the various articles for sale, so as to enable the purchasers to procure such things as they may require, with the least possible delay. To this concern a commercial hotel is attached, which, in addition to a coffee-room and elegantly-furnished drawing-rooms, contains upwards of two hundred bed-

rooms, with every suitable accommodation ; and while the charges are made on the most moderate scale, no gratuity is solicited by the servants for their attendance. The market days will be Tuesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. This article was omitted in our second perambulation.

KING'S BRIDGE.

After the departure of his Majesty George IV. from Ireland, in the year 1821, subscriptions were raised by the loyal inhabitants for the purpose of erecting some national monument to commemorate the happy event. A difference of opinion having arisen among the members of the committee selected for the purpose, on what the money should be expended, a considerable time elapsed without adopting any of the various plans proposed. At length it was resolved to refer the business to his Majesty for decision, and it being suggested that a Bridge over the Liffey on the present site, would not only prove useful to the citizens but also ornamental to that quarter of the city, it was recommended to appropriate the funds to that purpose, which was accordingly adopted. The foundation of this structure was laid by the Marquis Wellesley on the 12th of Dec. 1827. It will consist of one metal arch of one hun-



Plan of the
Royal Harbour of
GEORGE TOWN
So named
Sep^r 1791.

Reference.

- 1 Police Station
- 2 George's Institution.
- 3 Water Tank
- 4 Board Room &c
- Malacca Tower



dred feet in diameter, the summit of which will rise twenty-five feet above the water. The abutments are of mountain granite, and very elegantly executed. The metal part has been cast at the Phoenix Iron-works, the proprietor of which is the contractor. Over the centre of the bridge will be erected a triumphal arch, surmounted by an equestrian statue of his Majesty. The design is by George Papworth, Esq. a talented architect, whose estimate for the completion is 13,000.

KINGSTOWN ASYLUM HARBOUR.

The necessity of a harbour to afford shelter to the vessels in the Bay of Dublin was early acknowledged, and considered an object of great importance to the commercial interests of the metropolis. When a vessel was embayed by storms or adverse winds, she had no other refuge than the small Quay of Dunleary, which was not only difficult of access to vessels of large tonnage, even at high water, but also destitute of a light, and should the bar have sufficient water to permit her to run for the river, inevitable destruction awaited her on the North Bull. Petitions respectably signed, had been, from time to time, laid before the government, pointing out the utility of a harbour on the

south side of the bay, at length an Act passed in 1815, for its erection, when, after a proper survey, the present site was found the most eligible for the purpose, having a sufficient depth of water and safe anchorage for ships of any burden. To carry this great work into effect, Parliament granted the sum of £505,000, that being the estimate, to be raised by certain duties on shipping; but from the economical arrangements made in various contracts, the work will be completed for much less than the original estimate.

The first stone of this stupendous work was laid on the 31st of May, 1817, by Earl Whitworth, and it has now been going on eleven years, without intermission. During the first six years, six hundred men were constantly employed, and the pier advanced at the rate of about one hundred feet monthly, but subsequently only three hundred were employed in the work.

The map which we have given of this great undertaking will give the reader such a clear idea of the plans, that little explanation on our part is necessary.

The harbour, when completed, will be protected by two piers, composed of huge masses of mountain granite, running into the sea, first nearly in a parallel direction, but afterwards

turning inwards until they reach the entrance, which will extend four hundred feet. The base of these piers is about two hundred feet in breadth, the side next the harbour will be built perpendicular, and have a quay of fifty feet wide running along the top, protected by a parapet of eight feet high, and the external side will form an angle of about forty-five degrees with the plane of the horizon. A beacon will be erected on each side of the entrance to point it out, so that vessels may run in at all hours of the tide, there being twenty-four feet water at the lowest ebb, which is sufficient to carry a frigate of forty guns, or an Indiaman; and at two hours flood, a seventy-four gun ship may enter in safety. The proposed entrance is considered by experienced seamen too narrow, but it is still in the power of the commissioners to remedy this inconvenience.

It is in contemplation to cut a ship canal from this harbour, along the coast to Dublin, which will enable the largest ships to discharge their cargoes, without loss of time or danger, in the metropolis.

The town adjoining this harbour was formerly called Dunleary, and took its name from two Irish words, *dun* a fort, and *lear* the sea, and might be rendered into English Seafort: but after the departure of King George IV. from

this country in 1821, it was called Kingstown, to commemorate the royal visit, and that has now become its established name. An excursion from Dublin to this place will give the traveller a prospect, both aquatic and rural, which may be equalled, but can scarcely be surpassed.

FINIS.

CENSUS

OF THE
CITY OF DUBLIN,
FOR THE
YEAR 1831.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Andrew's Parish,	3,673	4,197	7,870
St. Anne's,	3,662	4,699	8,361
St. Audeon's,	2,091	2,505	4,599
St. Bridget's,	5,712	6,831	12,543
St. Catherine's,	8,154	10,119	18,273
St. James's,	2,960	3,616	6,576
St. John's,	2,030	2,321	4,351
St. Mary's,	11,263	14,048	25,311
St. Mary's (Donnybrook),	3,229	3,919	7,178
St. Mark's,	6,667	8,144	14,811
St. Michan's,	10,923	14,007	24,930
St. Michael's,	937	1,351	2,288
St. Nicholas Within,	892	953	1,845
St. Nicholas Without,	4,227	4,980	9,207
St. Paul's,	4,772	5,798	10,570
St. Peter's,	8,052	10,981	19,033
St. Thomas's,	9,379	11,498	20,877
St. Werburgh's,	1,594	1,790	3,384
	<hr/> 90,220	<hr/> 111,787	<hr/> 202,007 <hr/>

From the foregoing table it appears that the excess of the females over the males, in our City is, 21,567. The only remark appended

CENSUS OF THE

to the census tables by the enumerators was for Thomas's Parish. It was to the effect that the numbers would have been greater but for the fact of several families being in the country when the census was taken.—St. George's Parish being in the County, is of course not included in the above.

For the information of our readers, we subjoin the census of 1821, by which the increase of the population in the respective parishes during the last ten years may be learned.

	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
St. Andrew's Parish,	3,695	4,031	7,726
St. Anne's	3,882	4,807	8,689
St. Audeon's,	2,279	2,901	5,180
St. Bridget's,	4,898	5,741	10,639
St. Catherine's,	8,319	9,153	17,472
St. James's,	2,759	3,103	5,862
St. John's,	2,054	2,354	4,408
St. Mary's,	10,313	12,589	22,902
St. Mary's, (Donnybrook)	3,434	3,844	7,278
St. Michan's	10,550	12,373	22,923
St. Mark's,	5,735	6,074	11,809
St. Michael's,	773	975	1,748
St. Nicholas Within,	761	821	1,582
St. Nicholas Without,	3,975	4,947	8,922
St. Werburgh's	1,245	1,375	2,620
St. Paul's,	6,697	6,114	12,811
St. Peter's,	6,794	9,408	16,202
St. Thomas's	7,919	9,189	17,108
	<hr/> 86,0820	<hr/> 99,799	<hr/> 185,881

CITY OF DUBLIN.

INCREASE.		DECREASE.	
Andrew's,	144	Anne's,	328
Bridget's,	1,904	Andrew's,	581
Catherine's	801	John's,	57
James's,	714	Mary's Donnybrook	100
Mary's,	2,409	Paul's,	2,241
Mark's,	3,002		
Michan's,	2,007		
Michael's,	540		
Nicholas } Within, }	263		
Nicholas, } Without, }	285		
Peter's,	2,831		
Thomas's,	3,769		
Werburgh's,	764		
	<hr/> 19,443		<hr/> 3,307

Increase in Thirteen Parishes, .. 19,433

Deduct Decrease in Five Parishes, 3,307

Total Increase between 1821 & 1831, 16,126
or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent.

NAME	RESIDENCE
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186	113
187	114
188	115
189	116
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191	118
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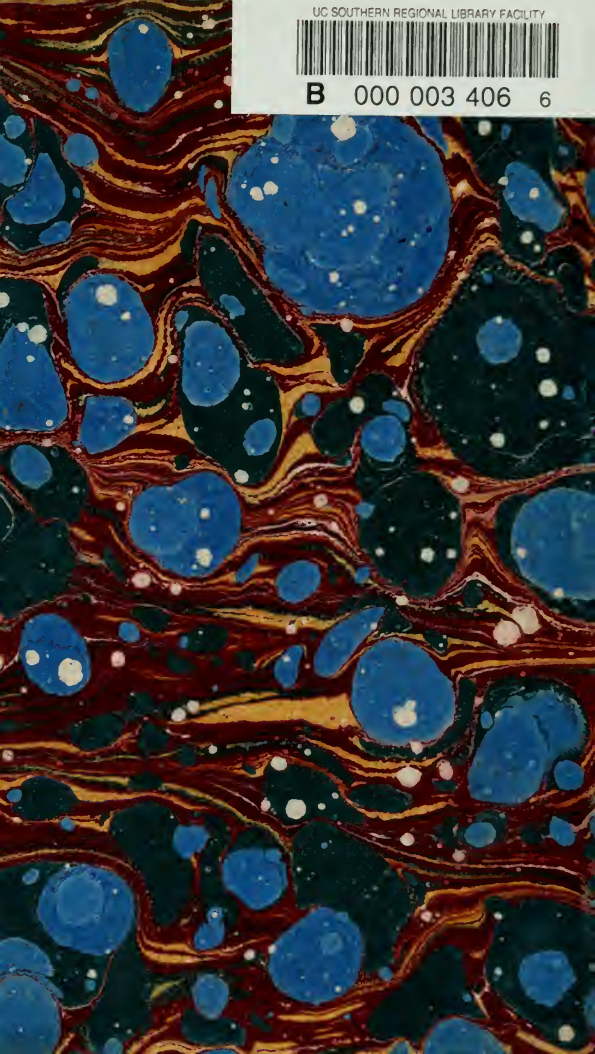
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